P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,885—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk
ROYAL

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
* CARTHAGE	5138	J. R. Landon	31st Mar.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4039	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	5234	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5193	J. R. Landon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	15th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feilner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 600.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,050.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,159	27th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21th Mar. 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANYS.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. "RUBATTINO"	4,680	D. Costa	28th March.
" SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	20th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	500	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,200, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th March, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 23th March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Boereh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 31st March.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,228	Aubert	12th April, 1900,
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 87, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

T&A PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dressing-room & bath-room per diem Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person, per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

LIGHT SUMMER WINES.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM COBLENTZ.

HOCKS.

		Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	30 0	16 4	27 0	14 8
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	"	37 8	19 8	33 8	17 8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	65 0	33 8	58 0	30 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	"	58 0	31 0	52 0	27 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great Fragrance, Pure and Natural	"	41 8	.....	37 0	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine	"	31 8	17 4	28 0	15 8
OPPENHEIM	"	24 8	16 4	22 0	14 8
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good Bouquet	"	42 8	23 0	38 0	20 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, delicate Flavour and Bouquet	"	59 8	31 0	53 8	28 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full Flavour	Per doz.	51 8	28 0	46 4	25 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	60 4	34 8	54 0	31 0
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious Bouquet	"	76 8	42 0	68 8	37 8

SAUTERNES.
VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE, AND REFRESHING.

SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	Per doz.	28 8	16 4	25 8	14 8
BARSAC, light Table Wine	"	31 0	16 12	27 8	15 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	Per doz.	25 0	14 0	22 8	12 8
CARLOWITZ	"	17 4	.....	15 8	.....

CLARETS. BURGUNDIES.
NEWLY REVISED WINE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.
83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

	Retail Rs. a.	Doz. Rs. a.
AKEODERMA (For Skin Diseases in Animals.)	1 0	9 0
CONDITION POWDER (For Horses and C	1 8	15 0

MALARIA *vs.* NEMESIS.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC. In effect marvellous. The only Antidote for Ague, Influenza, Plague, &c., Preventative and Curative. Many lives saved. No body should be without it as Epidemic on. Per Bottle Re. 1.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.

St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam. For Lung and Throat Diseases. The Powerful Voice Tonic, Per Bottle Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces Instantaneously the original colour of the Hair. Per Case, Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON AND COMPANY,
ZOOMA MUSJID, 170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES,

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast. In doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES'
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000,

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000,

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 15
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 14
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 13

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SALE OF WORK.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
LADY JENKINS

Will be held in the S. P. G. MISSION HOUSE, BELLASIS ROAD, OPPOSITE BYCULLA CLUB,

On WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, THE 28TH AND 29TH MARCH,

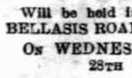
On behalf of the Women's MISSION ASSOCIATION OF S. P. G.

Mrs. MACARTHUR will have a table, and other English and some Parsi Ladies will assist.

There will be numerous pretty Dresses, Pinafores, under Clothing and baby Linen FOR SALE, also all kinds of Fancy Things and Toys.

The Sale will be OPENED at 4 P.M., on WEDNESDAY by LADY JENKINS and be continued on THURSDAY from 11 A.M., to 1 P.M., and from 4 to 7 P.M.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 13,333 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 3rd April.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th March, 1900.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 3.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 3 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 24th March, 1900.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for ADMISSION as UNPAID PROBATIONERS in the above Department for Local Service as SIGNALLERS in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) will be held at NOON on TUESDAY, April 10th, 1900, at the Office of the Undersigned.

Intending Candidates must submit Copies of Certificates of Age (which must be under 20 years) and Character before the 5th April, 1900, or they will not be permitted to sit for the examination.

GRAHAM T. W. OLVER,
Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs,
Bombay Sub-Division.

Bombay, 24th March, 1900.

WANTED

A LOCAL FUND OVERSEER by the District Board Thar and Parkar.

The Salary will be Rs. 50, with Rs. 20, Permanent Travelling Allowance, but the Salary may be raised after approved good service.

None but well and fully qualified men need apply. Applications with Copies of Testimonials should be submitted to the Undersigned before the 1st May next.

W. H. LUCAS,
Deputy Commissioner Thar and Parkar, (Sind).

NOTICE.

1,500 CASKS of the best Portland CEMENT for use in the Baroda City Drainage Works are required.

Quotations to be received by 2nd proximo for delivery at Baroda in Pipe Testing Yard within two months.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. INST. C. E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HAJEE ADAM SEEDICK has contracted to purchase from MANECKJEE EDULJEE CONTRACTOR the property hereunder described :—All persons having any claim against the said property by way of gift, sale, will, mortgage, lease, limitation, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their Office at 65,67 Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived, null and void, and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground admeasuring 1,200 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Sicter Road, opposite to the Grant Road Station, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 363 and 483, old survey No. 157, and New Survey No. 7010 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under ward Nos. 3709 (2), 3709 (3) and 3709 (4) and Street Nos. 3 A, 3 B and 3 C in ward D and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the Sicter Road, on or towards the west, by the property of the said Manecjee Eduljee Contractor, on or towards the North, by the private road belonging to the said Manecjee Eduljee Contractor, and on or towards the South, by the property of Dorabjee Hormasjee Shroff, and the said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 24 day of March 1,900.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, CAMA AND HORMASJEE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

			Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS ...	...	...	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	...	...	45	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	...	...	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	...	...	55	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	...	...	70	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	...	...	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Kodak No. 4...	...	...	55	0

Cartridge

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

		Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.	...Each	1	8
„ FOLDING POCKET, 12 Exp.	...	2	8
„ BULL'S EYE or BULLET KODAK.			
No. 2...		3	4
„ Do. do. No. 4...		5	0
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...		5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 24 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A YOUNG LADY desires an ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS; English, Mathematics, French, Latin, Drawing and Music, (Piano and Violin); address "C. N. S." care of this Paper.

6 for Rs. 2-8. Washing, Ties "for tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, &c. A New Stock just to hand. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—FIRST FLOOR, No. 4, Church Gate Street, as Office or Shop. Apply MANAGER, Great Western Hotel.

TO LET, fully-furnished, and in excellent order, throughout, from 10th April to 1st November The BUNGALOW, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, for many years occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Lang. 4 bed rooms, 5 bath rooms, billiard room and table, ample servants and stable accommodation. Rent Rs. 400 a month. The bungalow it is believed is to let unfurnished after 1st November by CUMMOO SULEMAN & Co. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Remp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO BE LET.—The third floor of PHEROZE Building next to Yacht Club Chambers, commanding excellent view. For rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. Ardesher Bhicaji Patell, care of Messrs. A. BHICAJI and Co., Apollo Bunder.

ENGLISH Tunes for Phœnix Organs are especially made to our order, and can be exchanged if not approved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—" G." care of this Office.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY, a SURPLUS STOCK of TOYS in great varieties including Tricycles, Horses, Wooden Horses, Go-carts, Dolls, Perambulators, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices at SHROFF BROS.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT. High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Piano Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

FANCY FETE.—Arrival of LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE, the Governor speaking. FANCY STALLS GROUPS.—Views of Races with Grand-stand, and Yacht Club Races, now on view at Messrs. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Royal Photographic Saloo, By appointment to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Tuesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

BY USING "VERMITE" COCKROACHES, BEETLES, &c., are forced from their haunts to the open to POSITIVELY DIE, so that they can be swept away, instead of dying, as is the case with many other powders, at the back of partitions, &c.,—Per box, Ans. 14. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 14 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS :—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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"A GOOD NAME AT HOME is a Tower of Strength Abroad." This truth has been perfectly verified by the history of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS which effected their first cures in Bombay and India, where they are made and where they still have the largest sale. They are universally recognised as the best remedies for Malarious, Bilious, and Influenza fevers and mild forms of Plague. Batliwalla's Aarus Mixture and Pills, and Batliwalla & Co's. Cholera are sold every where at Re. 1 per bottle, less trade discount. Sole Manufacturer, Dr. BATLIWALLA, Warli, Dadar and Bombay.

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ARAB and PERSIAN CHARGERS, HUNTERS
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CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

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BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.

Price, Re, 1. Postage, half-anna.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS. WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE.....	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG.....	
HONGKONG.....	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA.....	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO.....	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON.....	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI.....	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL.
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, at 6 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES TO HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 32 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

"SCOTLAND'S BEST."
HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.
CLUB BLEND „
O. H. L. LIQUEUR „
SLATER'S V. O. „
RODGER'S GLENLIVET „
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR „
PRIVATE RESERVE „
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

BEST ITALIAN
VERMOUTH BRANCA
AND
BITTERS BRANCA,
FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI BRANCA MILAN.
PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Process.
THE GREATEST HONOURS
AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.
Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA & Co."
Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.
APPLY TO AGENTS:
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO CYCLISTS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.
SALE OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH CYCLES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWESJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1900, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms at 2 p.m.—

A consignment of 9 ladies' and gentlemen's high grade English "Simplex" bicycles manufactured by the Reading Cycle Manufacturing Co.

All the cycles are fitted with G. and J. pneumatic tyres and are are complete with bell, lamp, and tools.

Each machine will be sold singly to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of Khan Bahadoor Dhanjibha Hormusjee Kadaka, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdulla, under the power of sale granted to the mortgagee by an indegture of mortrage of the 27th July, 1891, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, 11th day of April 1900, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, at 4 in the afternoon :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 425 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 307-307, new Nos. 2082-2092, old Survey No. 603, and Survey No. 7960, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 228 and 229, and Street Nos. 684 and 686, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the said Breach Candy Roadon the west by the property of Ballajee Gopal, on the north property formerly of Vussonji Madhavji, and now one Dias, and on the south by the property formerly of Narayan Yaraji, and now of Balaji Kasinath.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, Cama and Hormusjee 65, 67, Esplanade Road, Attorneys for the mortgagee or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th March, 1900. Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIAS, P. W. Codes, Piped, Perchloride of Lime, Empty Boxes and K. Oil Tins, Surveying Materials, &c., &c.

By order of K. G. Desai, Esq., L.C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th March, 1900, at 2-30 p.m. at the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Store Yard on the Esplanade, consisting of old materials, earthenware and rain water pipes, empty boxes, K. oil tin and iron drum, kegs, chloride of lime, C. I. privy pans, cocks, old shutters, drawing materials, cut trees, blank cash books, P. W. Codes, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 26th March, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst, at 2 p.m., the following jewellery, belonging to the estate of the late Furdoonji Dadabhoy Gazdar, consisting of :—1 pair diamond bracelets, 1 diamond earring, 1 diamond button, 6 gold buttons and 1 pencil, 1 diamond and 1 ruby ear drops, 3 diamond rings, 2 ruby hoop rings, 1 diamond and ruby rose ring, 1 gold buckle ring set with ruby, 2 gold and 3 metal watches, 1 gold watch chain, 1 gold watch guard, 3 silk sarees, 2 silk jackets and 1 sarri with embroidered border, &c.

The effects of the late Miss Maud Murphy, consisting of 1 small tin cash box and 1 leather portfolio.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and colored piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, glass door cupboards, sideboards, mantels, wearing apparel, books, piano, harness, screen, sofas, chairs, etc.

1 cottage Piano by Soundy, in good order.
1 six chamber revolver in case.
1 D B B L Pin fire gun in case with implements by D Janson
An invoice of fancy French-made new office clocks.
3 iron new fire resisting safes.

AT 2 P.M.

The property of Count J. Pfeil, Imperial German Consul :—
1 handsome light Victoria with a strong chestnut waler quiet in harness, and set of single harness.
Also 1 ladies' English-made side saddle in good order.
Several new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles.
1 strong-made office shigram,
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light dog cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, by order of the concerned, the remaining stock-in-trade of Mr. Joosab Abba, (Cheap Jack and Co.) Tailor and Outfitter, consisting of neckties, blankets, leather portmanteaus, hillwood and straw hats, English tools and shoes, sleeping suits, ready made woollen and cotton suits, shirts, woollen and cotton socks, white linen shirts, walking sticks, etc

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers, and is on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bazar Gate Street, Fort next to the Shipping Office, and below the Prophistory School valuable and neat new household furniture of the latest design, such as marble topped round tables and teapoys, folding and long arm easy chairs, writing and washhand tables, drawing-room sofas, mirror-door almyrs, chest of drawer, stationery cabinets, single and double bedsteads, &c.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order, by Dawjee Canjee, and nearly new, plateware, crockery and glassware, ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., table ornaments, kerosine oil cooking stove, pictures, carpets, wearing apparel, &c., the property of the late Mr. H. HANNA.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF 500 BAGS EPSOM SALTS.

On WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock Warehouse No. 5, on account of the concerned—

Ex s.s. Rothenfels.

BINATE 500 bags Epsom Salt.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

Under instruction from the Administrator-General, a administrator of the estate of the late Narotumdas Candas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazundari land or ground, whereof Shet Nusserwanjee Manookjee Petit is the Fazundar with hereditaments and premises or range of buillings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chunam Bhattee Gilder Street, near Grant Road, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward E, No. 2709 (1) and (3), and Street No. 6 and 8, adm

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 28th March to the 21st April, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ROBT. R. ROWS,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1900.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, announce that an AGENCY of their Bank will be OPENED at MADRAS, within the next week, under the charge of Mr. GEORGE MILLER of their Bombay Office.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to pay in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK OF BOMBAY or send them to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. N. S. GLAZEBROOK, No 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON,
Prices and Particulars on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

NEW PICTURES.
FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs. a
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz	
and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21 0
Arched Grotto, Centri August Len 26 by 32	21 0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21 0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21 0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21 0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21 0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...
Cold Shoulder, The 26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...
Dejeuner (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...
First Awakening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Noesrenbench	...
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21 0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21 0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21 0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21 0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21 0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21 0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21 0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 6-30m., 7-45a. Low water, 1-0m., 0-45a.
Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Organ Recital, Cathedral, in aid of the Famine Relief Fund, 5-45 p.m.

A NEW PARSEE BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Bhownagree, a son of Sir M. M. Bhownagree, M.P., made the usual declaration before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and has been admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

NEW PRESIDENT OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The Hon. Mr. Burke, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, is to be elected, according to an arrangement unanimously agreed to, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the ensuing year.

A NEW SOLICITORS' FIRM.—The business of the firm of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, deceased, has been made over to Mr. Rustomjee P. Bharucha; and the firm will now be carried on under name of Messrs. Jamsetjee and Rustomjee, solicitors.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, &c., per Transport Mutlra, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Chusan, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya have been nominated the Government nominees on the Municipal Standing Committee. Mr. Macdonald has been appointed in the place of Mr. Cuffe, proceeding home, while Mr. Muljee has been re-appointed.

REPORTED THEFT OF SILVER.—Jalkisondas Atmaram, moonim in the firm of Sarichund Dipchund, having their place of business at Mombadavi, has reported to the police that, between 4-30 and 5 p.m., on Friday, a block of silver, weighing 1821 tolas and valued at Rs. 1,295-8, was stolen from the firm. Several brokers are in the habit of taking away gold and silver bars on approval, without registering their names, and it cannot be said whether the bar of silver was taken away by any of the brokers or stolen from the pehdi.

THE J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.—Popular lectures being one of the most fruitful among the irregular channels of public instruction, we are glad to announce that a beginning is being made in that direction by the managing committee of the Petit Institute. This is a novel feature in connection with the institute, and those who allow early acquisitions to lie idle in later life can well lend their talents to the task. The first lecture will be delivered shortly by Mr. Pestonji Dorabji Khandalawalla, "The Reconciliation between Science and Religion," on which occasion the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade has been asked to preside.

JAMSHED-I-NAOROZ FESTIVAL AT LANOWLI.—A correspondent writes that on the day of the Jamshed-i-Naoroz Festival, the Parsee residents of Lanowli met in the Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla Fire-temple to take part in a grand thanksgiving ceremony. The hall was well filled with Parsee ladies and gentlemen. At the close of the ceremony, Dustoor Darab Hormuzd Meherjeerana delivered a learned discourse appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Nadirshah Nowroji Punegar, the secretary to the Parsee Anjuman, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla for the use of the fire-temple; and after partaking of refreshments, the assembly dispersed.

PRISONERS ATTEMPTING TO HANG THEMSELVES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Luximon Ithoo and Hurri Mahadeo, under-trial prisoners in the Byculla Prison, were charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, No. 1 with attempting to commit suicide by hanging himself by a dhotur, tied round his neck from the ceiling of the cell, and No. 2 with the abetment of the offence. About a quarter to 11 o'clock on the night of the 22nd instant, Mr. W. E. Butler, the jailor, received certain information, in consequence of which he proceeded to the cell occupied by the two prisoners. Mr. Butler found the first accused standing on the shoulders of the second accused and fastening the dhotur round his neck from the ceiling which is about eleven feet above the ground. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

BATHING FATALITY IN LOWER DAMAUN.—On Wednesday, at 1 p.m., Mr. Antonio Fernandes, the eldest son, aged fifteen years, of Mr. Raimunds Fernandes, a respectable citizen and landed-proprietor of Damaun, went along with other boys to bathe in the sea, near the Mandwas, where his family has put up, owing to the prevalence of plague in Lower Damaun, and in a few minutes he and a younger companion of his missed their footing. With difficulty the companion was rescued from the water in an unconscious state and revived by the exertions of Drs. Cunha and Fernandes, while Antonio was carried away by the force of the tide and was drowned. A search was made during the whole of the day for his body, but it was not found until Thursday morning when it was washed ashore at Upper Damaun. Great sympathy is felt by numerous friends and acquaintances of the parents of the deceased for the heavy loss they sustained in their old age by the melancholy death of an their son.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Marriet and Cameron appeared to answer a charge of assault, preferred against them by Adela Frankel a Roumanian woman, who resides at Sukiaji Street. Mr. Ashbury pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused were defended by Mr. Athavale, pleader. The two accused who are jockeys employed in a stable at Byculla, rushed into the complainant's room, in an intoxicated condition, on the night of the 12th inst. They caught hold of the woman and gave her several blows on the face and other parts of the body. She raised an alarm, which brought several inmates of the house to her assistance. The two accused then got into their gharry and drove away. The complainant's history was corroborated by the victoria-driver and three other witnesses. The first accused pleaded not guilty, while the second pleaded provocation. The magistrate discharged the first accused with a warning and sentenced No. 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 25. The court ordered a compensation of Rs. 20 to be awarded to the complainant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE collective firing competition for the prize presented by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Honorary Colonel of the Corps, took place at Coorla on Saturday afternoon. The conditions of the competition were as follows:—Teams of 8 selected from sub-divisions and commanded by a non-commissioned officer fired 2 volleys at 400 yards, 2 volleys at 350, 2 volleys at 300, 2 rounds independent at 250, and 2 rounds independent at 200 at a 4' by 6' target painted with figures. Five minutes allowed, marks to be deducted for overtime. The result was as follows, all teams competing within the time allowed:—

No. 4 Sub. Div.,	No. 1 Co.,	Corpl. Lenahan, 39 hits (1 man shot.)	...	1
3 " "	"	Sergt. Spencer, 35 "	...	2
" 1 " "	"	Sergt Pinder 28 "	...	3
" 2 " "	No. 2 "	Sergt. Zurhorst, 27 " (1 man shot.)	...	4
" 3 " "	"	Sergt Coutts, 27 "	...	
" 4 " "	"	Corpl Rhenius, 19 " (3 men shot.)	...	6

MATCH XI of the Carbine Association was fired for on the same afternoon, conditions as follows:—Competitors to fire 5 shots at 5 skittle targets, 15 inches square, at an unknown range (between 200 and 400 yards). Result, range about 300 yards; Ties being fired off the next morning and decided by single shots:—

									Shorts for tie.	
Gunner Herbert	4	hit	0	0	0	1				1st
Bombr Eakin	4	"	0	0	0	0	0	1		2nd
Gunner Todman	4	"	0	0	0	0	0	0		3rd
Gunner Holden	3	"	1	1						4th
Gunner Macdonell	3	"	1	0						5th
Sergt Zurhorst	3	"	0	0	0	0	1	0		6th
Gunner Danter	3	"	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7th
Gunner Thomson	3	"	0	0	0	0	0			8th
Br Johnson	3	"	Retired.							9th

38 Entries.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th March, 1900.

Members who have not already returned their arms and equipment to Head-Quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 9TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain J. R. Leadon, with English mails of 9th March, arrived in Bombay harbour early on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM MARSEILLES.

Addington Maj	Le Maisire Mrs J H
Browne Mrs J C	Lamiale Miss
Baugh Comd J T	Loch Miss
Bell Mrs	Morrist Mrs
Chalmers Mr H	Mouet Mr T V
Cresswell Mr A J	Mara y Mrs and child
Cresswell Mr C S	Main Mr W H Mrs and infant
Carr-White Capt	Mathew Mr and Mrs J W
Dixon Mr James	O'Meara Miss
Donald-on Mrs A	Poole Mr H B
Des Voeux Mrs	Paterson Mr J D
Dobbie Capt C F	Pereira Mr
Dunning Miss	Phillips Miss
Dorothea Sister	Paul Major E T
Egerton Miss	Rooke Mrs H
Fulton Hon K M H	Robson Miss
Finlay Mrs and child	Sime Dr J and Mrs
Francis Mrs F W	Staples Miss
Finlay Mrs	Shaw Mrs K B
Grant Cap	Sime 2nd Lt H St J
Gr-gson Mr	Shipley Mr
Grashaw Miss	Strachan Miss
Grey Mrs and Miss	Stuart Mr
Hatt Mr J J	Shearley-Jones Mr
Hawkins Capt G A Mrs and child	Schaleh Mrs
Hole Mrs	Stuart Mrs
Hodson Mrs C W	Taylor Mrs and child
Hill Mr W A	Taylor St G H
Ibbs Mr W	Walker Mrs
Judge Mr C E	Woolecombe Mr R
Ker Mr and Mrs	Westmcott Major Genl Sir
King Mr R W P	Young Lady and child

FROM LONDON.

Nelson Mr	Raddick Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Coppleston Mr E	Wilson Mr W M

FROM PORT SAID.

Law Sir E F J and Lady	Rodiers Mr Chas
Linde S	Stephen Mr, Mrs and infant

FROM ADEN.

Leehmere Sir and Lady	Leehmere Mr

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously advised	1,66,037	8	2
Mr G H Basin	10	0	0
Native Police Officers, Gurdaspur, Punjab	50	0	0
Mr J F Farrant	50	0	0
Bombay Voi Rifles	305	14	0
Mr F T Hill	74	6	8
One day's pay from all Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, 32nd Pioneers	270	0	0
Proceeds of entertainment held at Bellary	313	4	0
Lieut W H Davis 3rd Rifle Brigade	25	0	0
Bombay Postmaster-General's Office Staff as under:—			
J Cornwall	50	0	0
M Jamshedji	10	0	0
S P Vas	10	0	0
H K S (Parsi)	10	0	0
Y R Senjit	7	0	0
D S Captain	5	0	0
Atmaram Sowjee Rele	5	0	0
Office establishment	22	4	0
Dead Letter Office establishment	11	0	0
Postal Press establishment	9	12	0
Mr G Mills At G I P Ry	40	0	0
Mr F Hawkins do	20	0	0
Mr G J Campbell do	15	14	0
Mr B Priestley do	6	10	0
Mr W J Conn do	3	11	0
Mr B C Allen do	7	15	0
Mr B E Cartwright do	3	3	0
Khayaliram do	3	3	0
Wazir Chend do	1	12	0
Mian Mahomed Abdulla do	5	0	0
K Rajaram Row do	2	0	0
A Vaidyanathu do	2	0	0
Zohur Muslin	1	12	0
V Rajagopal Pillay do	1	8	0
Sheik Jamaludin do	0	12	0
Venkataswmy Naidu	0	12	0
Rungaswmy do	0	12	0
Balakrishna Sitaram Row	1	0	0
O'Connor do	0	12	0
Sankilaswamy	0	12	0
G Louis do	0	8	0
D K Pant, Contractor do	20	10	0
J Karrs do do	11	14	0
Ballaram do do	1	8	0
Leera Walji do do	1	8	0
Mr M B Kashmir thro Mr R P Brunton.	10	0	0
Sergt H Borland (being amount collected at Hamilton's Cup Smocking Concert, Sergts Mess Buffs	33	0	0
Per Messrs Arbuthnot & Co	2,001	6	1
Total Rs.	1,99,510	10	11

KING, KING & CO.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1900.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

REVERSAL OF A DISTRICT JUDGE'S ORDER.

VITHAL GOVIND ROKADE *vs.* SAKHARAM NEMCHAND.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. E. M. Pratt, District Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, in appeal No. 48 of 1898. Mr. P. P. Khare appeared for Vithal, original defendant and appellant; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal appeared for Sakharam, original plaintiff and respondent.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the Court's judgment said:—The facts of this case will be found in Vithal vs. Sakharam (P. J. for 1898, p. 737.) Vithal, having shown cause against the execution of the decree against him, the Subordinate Judge held that as he was not the representative but the transferee of the judgment debtors, having purchased the property at an auction-sale, the decree could not be executed against him. We think that this decision is right. The decree passed against Rama and Pandu enjoined them to do, and not to do a certain thing. Such an injunction, being an order directed to particular persons, would not run with the land. This is very clearly laid down in the case of Attorney-General vs. Birmingham, Tame, and Rea Drainage Board (17 Ch. D. 685.) where Jessel, M. R. says: "The first observation to be made is that this is an injunction to restrain the continuance of a tort. It is an injunction merely against the council, their workmen and agents, and cannot be said to run with the land. If they have sold the property to somebody else, there is no injunction against the new owner, and nobody ever heard in such a case of the new owner or purchaser of land being liable to the former decree. If he continues the nuisance, or commits a fresh nuisance, you can bring an action against him, and that is all; he has nothing to do with the former proceedings, and I cannot see any ground whatever for supposing that he can be bound by that decree: nor, I believe, was such a thing ever heard of before." We therefore reverse the order of the District Judge remanding the darkhast for disposal on the merits, and order the darkhast, to be rejected. The costs throughout to be on the respondent. The costs in this Court should be taxed as in an appeal from an order.

THE BOMBAY LAND REVENUE CODE.

BHUJANGRAO *alias* APPA SAHEB BIN YESHWANTRAO VS. HANMAPPA BIN TIMMAPPA SUNNAGAR AND OTHERS.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, District Judge of Dharwar, in appeal No. 272 of 1898. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for Bhujangrao, original plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. B. A. Bhagvat for original defendant and respondent No. 3.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said:—It is not necessary for us to decide whether Section 85 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code bars this claim which is one brought by an alleged co-sharer in the Jaghir village to recover rent from the defendants 1 and 2 who are cultivators of land therein. It is enough to say that the latter have proved payment of the rent to the village officers, and that that payment must be held good as against the plaintiff. It has been argued here that an enquiry should have been made as to the existence and extent of the plaintiff's share and that a refund of the amount of that share should have been awarded to him from the defendant 3, who is a sharer in the jaghir, and who admitted that he had received the rent from the village officers. No such prayer, however, was made in the plaint, nor was the point taken in either of the Courts below, and we do not think that we can order an enquiry into this matter now especially as the plaintiff has his appropriate remedy by a regular suit for an account against the defendant 3. We therefore, confirm the decree with costs.

WITH reference to General Smith-Dorrien, whose name is now frequently mentioned in dispatches from Paardeberg (a correspondent writes), it may interest some people to know that he is a brother of the "King of Scilly," Mr. T. Algernon Dorrien-Smith. Neither the General nor "the King" are natives of the home of the narcissus and lily. They are the sons of the late Colonel Smith-Dorrien, of Haresfoot, Herts. This gentleman added the name of Dorrien to that of Smith on his marriage with his wife, who was a Miss Dorrien. His brother, the late Mr. Augustus Smith, formerly M. P. for Truro, the original "King of Scilly," left his property to his eldest nephew on condition that he took again the name of Smith as a surname. Mr. T. Algernon Dorrien-Smith, in addition to his brother, who is occupying so distinguished a position, has a son a subaltern in one of the regiments at the front.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

THE FAMINE.

CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

FAMINE IN THE GREAT SIND DESERT.

THE Secretary of the Indian Famine Fund has issued following personal statement without signature or indication as to its authorship:—

When I visited the poor-house at Chachro on 24th February, the number of inmates was 226. I found a few of them were fit to be sent to works, and classed as carriers, and I saw that this was done. At Chachro poor-house also, there were hardly any people belonging to the town itself. There were as many as 101 children, hardly any of whom were orphans, but who had been deliberately left behind by one or both of their parents, who had gone to Sind in search of labour. It is almost impossible to prevent this being done. The people look upon the poor-house as a receptacle for the safe deposit of their children, whom they leave either at or near Chachro as they themselves are passing by on their way to Sind. The day after the parents have gone on, the children are found wandering about the town, or else of their own accord come and ask to be admitted to the poor-house. In the same way in many of the villages near Chachro parents have gone off to Sind leaving their children to find their own way into the poor-house, or to be brought in by the Circle Inspectors. In most cases the children are old enough to understand the situation, and generally have been tutored by their parents to say that they are orphans. In case where the husband drops his wife as well as children at or near Chachro as he passes by the mother is made to work in the town, but is allowed to visit her children in the poor-house. Most of the infirm professional beggars who are left in the taluka have also found their way to the poor-houses. There is nothing for it but to admit them, as the villages they come from are deserted, and the principle that the village is bound to support its own beggars cannot be acted upon, when the whole population is in the grip of famine.

Every inhabited village had some goats and camels. I estimate that the people have lost about half of their goats and camels. It was difficult to ascertain the truth about camels, as they are more scattered and go further afield to graze than goats, but they were everywhere be to seen in fair numbers, though in poor condition. Their condition should, however, improve now that the Kumbat trees which grow almost everywhere in the desert and are their favourite food are coming into leaf. The goats of course give very little milk, but I found milk in many houses and saw surprisingly few emaciated children. But on the other hand only those stay at their homes who have not yet come to the end of their resources. One rather curious thing I noticed was that many people who were in good health and condition, and had plenty of grain in their houses were eating bark-bread, or "chodu" as they call it, and even on relief works where the wages were enough to purchase more than full rations of grain many people persisted in eating this bark-bread. It is made by mixing bajri flour with the bark either of the 'kunda' or "talhi" tree and in about equal proportions I should say, though of course the people always told me there was less flour than bark. Bread was also being made by mixing dried 'kunda' leaves with flour, but this was less common. And nearly every one was drinking "rab" which is a gruel made by boiling flour in water. As the use of this bark-bread seems to be responsible for an unusual amount of diarrhœa and dysentry, I have sent samples of it and of the bark itself to the Chemical Analyser for his opinion on its value (or the reverse) as food.

There are absolutely no cows, bullocks or buffaloes left in the desert, but it is estimated that there may be 10 per cent. of the original stock grazing in the Nara Valley and Baroda State. These, however, almost all belong to the professional cattle-breeders and traders, and not to the cultivators, for whom the outlook is therefore appalling; though there is some slight comfort in the fact that camels are used in the desert for ploughing, almost as much as bullocks.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA responds to the loyalty shown by India far and wide to the British Crown in the South African War by telegraphing to H. E. the Viceroy, "South Australia rejoices in splendid Indian loyalty. The "Register" and "Advertiser" newspapers will forward our subscription to "Famine Fund."

Glasgow is sending a first instalment of £10,000 to the Fund.

PUBLIC MEETING AT AMRAOTI.

On Saturday the 24th instant a public meeting of the leading gentlemen of Amraoti was held in the District Board hall under the Presidency of Commissioner Mr. J. A. Crawford, I.C.S. The object for which the meeting was convened was the establishment of Provincial Committees and the securing of large local and provincial subscriptions to cope with the exigencies of the prevailing famine. The Commissioner made an impressive speech urging upon those assembled the necessity of subscribing liberally. Rao Bahadur Bandhuji translated the speech into Marathi for the benefit of such of the members of the audience as did not understand English. The Commissioner's appeal received a hearty response as is demonstrated by the fact that nearly Rs. 9,000 were subscribed on the spot. A provincial committee was formed, the constitution of which is practically the same as that of the committee for 1897-98. Rao Bahadurs Bandhuji and Madholkar who had zealously and ably discharged their duties during the late famine were again appointed joint secretaries of the committee. The thanks of the famine-stricken people of the province are due to the gentlemen concerned, for their hearty, zealous, and timely co-operation in such a benevolent undertaking.

CUSTOMS CIRCULARS.

THE Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, writes to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma:—I am directed to request that, with the permission of his Excellency the Governor in Council, the Collector of Customs may be instructed to treat as component parts of machinery wire-gauze and felt (whether woollen or cotton) imported in endless pieces by the owners or agents of paper mills for use in the mills. These articles will thus be free of import duty in future.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, writes to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay Revenue:—Department. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 127, dated the 8th January 1900, regarding the proposal that Indian produce and manufactures imported by sea from foreign Indian ports into British India should not be required to be accompanied by a definite indication of origin under section 10 (1) (e) and (i) of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, when bearing the name of a British Indian trader or dealer. 2. In reply I am to say that the proposal is sanctioned. I am to add that the Government of India will not object to a similar exception being made in favour of goods from Africa and Persia, such as elephants' tusk, wet and dry dates, etc., if the Government of Bombay think fit to make it.

THE SCHEME FOR HARNESSING THE CAUVERY.

CAPTAIN LOTBINIERE, Assistant Chief Engineer, Mysore, has gone to Calcutta to have an interview with the Viceroy in connection with the sheme for harnessing the Cauvery Falls. It is stated that Lord Curzon is not in favour of allowing the scheme to be started just now, as it will swallow up nearly half the amount which forms the reserve in the Mysore Treasury, and his Excellency thinks the scheme might wait till the young Maharaja assumes the reins of government. This is unlooked for development, and the result of Captain Lotbiniere's interview will be anxiously awaited here.

A very successful meeting was held here this evening in aid of the Indian Famine Fund. The attendance was fully representative. Sir Seshadar Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, presided, and Colonel Robertson, British Resident, opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks, introducing the Dewan, who addressed the meeting and called upon the audience for sympathy and support. Mr. R. N. Krishnimurthi, C. I. E., Councillor, proposed the first resolution, "That a local branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund be opened for the collection of subscriptions in the civil and military station and city of Bangalore and Mysore Province, for the purpose of affording relief to the sufferers by the famine in North and Central India." Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao C. I. E., spoke in support of the resolution, which was carried with acclamation. On the motion of General McLeod, a committee was formed to carry the foregoing resolution into effect, and a local committee was also formed to collect subscriptions. Several other persons spoke in the Vernacular, enlisting the sympathy of the audience in aid of the movement. A subscription list was sent round the room, and resulted in Rs. 23,000 odd being subscribed on the spot. The principal donors were the Maharani Regent, Rs. 10,000; Sir Seshadri Iyer, Rs. 1,000; Kantaraj Urs, Rs. 1,000; Colonel Robertson, Rs. 500. The meeting dissolved with a hearty vote of thanks to the Dewan for presiding.

At the annual meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club on Friday the following Stewards were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. Allan Arthor; Mr. W. Garth, Mr. J. P Hewett Mr. C. D. Stewart; Mr. A. A. Apcar. The programme of races for next season was passed.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	2	4	14
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	4	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	33	11	66
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	23	7	24
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	37	15	67
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	17	9	28
G Mahim and Worlee	8	7	27
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	34	63
Total	129	92	329
Same date last year	217	142	340
Small-pox	21	14	
Cholera	2	0	

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	1	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	4	50
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	35	7	53
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	10	8	27
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	32	10	79
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	12	5	24
G Mahim and Worli	9	10	41
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	46	65
Total	121	91	319
Total plague deaths to date	697	59.978	
Cholera	1	0	
Small-pox	16	21	

INOCULATION.

The total of inoculated persons up to 14th March, was 1,09,790.

Castes and Nationalities.	Total Inoculations during the week ending 14th Mar. 1900.	Total Inoculated persons since week ending 6th Sept. 1899 up to 14th Mar. 1900.	Total Inoculated persons during 1899-1900 up to 14th Mar. 1900.
Brahmins	20	1,401	2,433
Jains	13	991	1,257
High Caste Hindus	1,889	49,097	54,157
Low Caste Hindus	2,629	66,004	78,049
Mussulm

WORTH NOTICING

REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE, the Military and the PRIVATE SECRETARIES, the MEDICAL OFFICER and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be delivered at Government House, MALABAR POINT, by 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1900, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, until further notice.

C. H. HILL,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Malabar Point, Bombay, 19th March, 1900.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE THIRD of a SERIES OF SIX LECTURES on "Hebrew and the other Semetic Languages and the Literature in which they are embodied" being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1899-1900, will be delivered in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, (TO-DAY) commencing at 5-15 p.m.

SUBJECT.—"Primitive Structure of Semetic Speech and its later development."

LECTURER—MR. EZEKIEL MOSES EZEKIEL, B.A.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

By Order,

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.SC., F.M., University Registrar.

Bombay, 26th March, 1900.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £102 —1-4
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £101 1-2 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ... £110 1-2 "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities .£63 7-8 "
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 5-8 "
" New York ..... 60—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ..25·21 1-2 -1-2
" New York ..... 4·85 3 8 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England.....4 per cent. unchanged.
" Short London Bills...3 3-4 " "
" Indian Bank Bills...3 3-4 " "

Extra allotments of Council Bills, Calcutta, Rs. 1,50,000, and Bombay, Rs. 10,000 1-4 1-6.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady with little doing, owing to the English mail arriving in the morning and the departure of the outgoing mail.

Bank Telegraphic	.....	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	.....	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	.....	1s 4 7-32 d.
3 Months' Sight Francs	.....	1-70 1-2.
Shanghai 30 days' sight	.....	165
Hongkong	"	143 1-4
Japan	"	148 1-2
" 60	"	147 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs 95 9-16 and improved to Rs. 95 11-16 with little business passing. The rate for the next Settlement in April is quoted at Rs. 95 13-16.

STOCKS AND SHARES :—

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1,240
David Mills S. and W. Co.	320
Manockji Petit's S. Co.	1,640
New Great Eastern Co	170
Standard Mills Co.	185
Swadeshi Mills Co.	535
Mofussil Press Co.	355
New Indian Press Co.	132½

The Bombay branch of the Mercantile Bank of India has received telegraphic advice from their Head Office that the Directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. on the "A" shares, and 3 per cent. on the "B" shares, carrying forward £12,000, and taking to Reserve Fund £10,000.

FREIGHTS.—Market quiet with nothing doing today.

COALS.—Firm, with however very little doing. 500 tons of Sangareni are reported sold for April at Rs. 13-12-0.

SEEDS.—Rates are firmer all round, especially for Rape, but with little doing. London quotes yellow Gujarat Rape 1s. per quarter higher than yesterday, at 45s. 3d., with sellers for March-April, in a firm market.

COTTON.—The market is quiet at irregular prices with a disposition on the part of holders to realize. For export some 7,0 bales have been taken, and for Mill consumption about 500 bales.

	Rs.
Good Broach for March is quoted	237 to 238
Fully Good Bengal-March	232
Good Brown ... for May	237

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 13,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 15-32d. unchanged. Arrivals closed easier.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool.—

March.	March-Apl.	Apl.-May.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·20	5·18	5,15	5 10	5 8
—1·16	—1·16	—3·64	—3·64	—3·64

Fine Broach 5 29-32d. F. G. Broach 5 12-32d. Good Broach 5 9-32d. Good Tinnevellys 5 22-32d. F. G. F. Tinnevellys 5 8-32d.

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	11,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	18,000 "
" to Continent	27,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	9 7-8 unchanged
Futures, month of June	9·33—20
Do do September	8·41 -3

Total week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 105,000 bales.
" Exports to Great Britain ..... 60,000 "
" " " France and Continent .. 99,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..... 8,10,000 "
" " interior Ports ..... 3,50,000 "

	Bales.
Total Weeks Sales	53,000
" Sold on Speculation	1,000
" " for Export	3,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	67,000
" Actual Exports	6,000
" Week's Imports	970,000
" Stock	657,000
SURATS, Week's Sales	100
" Stock	1,200
AFLOAT, American	240,000
AFLOAT, Indian	1,000

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Friday :—

Khandeish	172
Broach and Nugur	...
Berar	116
Total Oomras	288
Hingunghat	104
Dhollera	525
Broach	35
Coompta and Dharwar	33
Westerns	...
Benzals	1,044
Sind	133
Persian	12
American	820
Egyptian	...
Other Sorts	...
Total	3,037

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday.

	cwts.
Wheat	1,154
Linseed	2,430
Rapeseed	1,819
Gingellyseed	1,035
Castorseed	2,504
Rice	75,518

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£102 unchanged.
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2 "
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£110 1-2 "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 7 8 "
Bar Silver in London	27 7-8 "
Bar Silver in New York	60 "
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21 1-2 "
Exchange on at New York	4·85 3-8 "
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent	"
Discount Short London Bills 3 3-4 per cent	"
Discount Indian Bank Bills 3 3-4 per cent	"

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 6,000 bales, sold on Speculation and for Exports, 500 bales. Imports 12,000 bales; Surats nil; Spot 5 15-32d. unchanged. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

March.	March-April.	April-May.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·24	5·22	5·19	5·14	5·11
plus 1-16	plus 1-16	plus 1-16	plus 1-16	plus 3-64

Total visible supply	3,230 000 bales.
do do of which East Indian	48,000 "
do Stock in London	3,000 "
do Quantity in Sight	8,010,000 "

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

In New York.—

Receipts at the Ports	16,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Do to Continent	5,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	9 7-8 unchanged.
Futures, month of June	9·31 plus 3
Do do September	8·42 plus 1

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhowngger	4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	102
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 7-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this evening.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Franz Ferdinand, from Japan, left Penang for Bombay on the morning of the 24th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, which left Bombay for Trieste on the 13th inst., arrived at Suez on the morning of the 24th inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 24.

10 p.m.	76·0

SUNDAY.—MARCH 25.

6 a.m.	74·9
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	82·1
4 p.m.	82·1

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BURGESS—March 3, wife of Captain C M Burgess, 55th batt Rifle Brigade, Wonwood, Sydenham-Cameral, Devon, of a daughter.

YATE—March 5, wife of Lieut-Col C E Yate, C.S.I, C.M.G, Indian Staff Corps, Prince of Wales ter, Kensington, of a daughter.

NEEMUCH.

DEATH.

ORR—March 21, at Neemuch, from abscess on the liver, Frank D. Orr, Commt. Dept., in his 24th year. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASPINALL—March 18, at Quilon, Travancore, the wife of Lieut Colonel H H Aspinall, 19th Regt, Madras Infantry, of a son.

CRABBE—March 21, at 3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, to Mr and Mrs W Crabbe, of a daughter.

NEWITT—March 16, at Madras, the wife of W H Newitt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BILLSON—TULLOCH—March 15, at Christ Church, Gorakhpur, by the Rev J P Ellwood, Herbert George Billson, India Forest Service, to Dolly, second daughter of James Tulloch, Esq. of Bridgmanganj.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1900.

THE German concessionaires who were so proud of having obtained the right to continue the Anatolian Railway to Bagdad, Bussorah and Koweit, are now perplexed lest the inevitable claim of Russia for concessions for all the railways in the north of Asia Minor should prejudice the line in the Euphrates Valley. Of course that line will be prejudiced by the construction of railways that will enable the Northern Power to dominate the valley. A rudimentary knowledge of international politics ought to have suggested to the German directorate of the one existing railway in Asia Minor, that the ambitious project of a strategic line bringing Constantinople into direct communication with Bagdad and the Gulf would arouse the jealousy, even the resentment, of Russia. The Russian Ambassador lost no time in bringing the Sultan to understand that it would be necessary to "compensate" Russia for the advantage conferred on Germany. He insisted on the immediate grant of a concession to extend the Russian system from Kars to Erzeroum, and to build other lines, no less necessary to the security of the Turkish Empire. It was in vain that the Military Council addressed a memorial to the Sultan pointing out that the lines proposed would endanger the integrity of his Majesty's Dominions. It was impossible to resist the demand. Russia, with the command of the Black Sea that enables her to threaten Constantinople, is the dominant Power. The required concession to make a railway that in effect will place Erzeroum at the mercy of the garrison of Kars, was reluctantly granted in presence of the *force majeure*. The Sultan stipulated that the engineers and other employes on the making of the line shall wear the fez, so that the Kurds and Turks of the region, through which it is to pass, may be induced to believe that the work is being carried out on behalf of his Majesty. Now we have the announcement that Russia has practically secured the concession for all the railways in Northern Asia Minor. For aggressive purposes and the exercise of a commanding influence in Asia Minor the extension of a railway to Erzeroum will be sufficient.

A further advance can be made either to Lake Van giving direct access to Mosul—opposite the ruins of Nineveh—that position has the command of the Tigris; or to Diarbekar which equally commands the upper waters of the Tigris and the Euphrates These great rivers, flowing by their different channels almost due south, enclose Mesopotamia, and uniting, form the Shatt-el-Arab which enters the Persian Gulf, near Koweit. Whoever has the command of the higher reaches of these rivers can transport artillery and munitions of war on rafts, carried southward by the current at the rate of four or five miles an hour to Bagdad, Bussorah, Mohamerah, Koweit, or any intermediate position between Mosul and the Gulf. What then becomes of the security of a railway crossing the Euphrates Valley, to find a terminus at Bagdad or farther south of Koweit? It would be completely at the mercy of the military Power in possession of the mountainous region from which the Euphrates and the Tigris issue. During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78 there was much anxiety lest the Russians should send a force southward *via* Lake Van to Mosul to threaten or raid the Valley of the Tigris to Bagdad. Had the war continued there is little doubt that the movement would have been attempted. At that time there was no railway to Kars, which was a Turkish fortress at the beginning of the war and Russian at its close, the interval being marked by a long and tedious siege. Now Kars would be the Russian point of departure, and with the railway extended to Erzeroum, all the rest would be easy. Considering all these things, which are not much of a mystery to any one who studies them, it is surprising that a man so well-informed and so clear-sighted as Sir Lepel Griffin should have recently expressed the greatest satisfaction at the prospective appearance of the German railroad at Koweit. He is prepared to welcome German enterprise and ambitions on the Gulf, and he sees no objection to a railway from Asia Minor down the Euphrates Valley, the reason being that a German Army sent eastward by Germany would not be used against us but on our side. Germany would never risk an army in these regions, even to serve us a good turn. Where would be its base? What would be its objective? What could it hope to accomplish for German interests? The notion that the Berlin Government would move an army through Asia Minor into the Mesopotamian Valley to protect a railway in the air is too wild for words. When the Russians acquired Kars, English interest in the oft-talked-of Euphrates Valley Railway at once died out. Now that Russia has obtained the right to take her railway into Erzeroum the German Syndicate and the German Government will think twice and three times before turning the first sod of the Bagdad Railway.

For Sir Lepel Griffin and those who, like him, look forward to the happy time when Germany will send an army across the Euphrates Valley to help us to keep the Russians out of Persia, would do well to study at first hand the real trend of German opinion. There has never been much disguise about it. A Berlin paper, the *Post*, frankly acknowledges that in the denunciations of the British Empire the German press holds the palm for brutality, while the French is an easy first in diabolical malignity. A writer in the *National Review*, who has had exceptional facilities for gauging the tendency of German opinion by long and intimate acquaintance with the leading statesmen, men of letters, historians and other leaders of the German people during the last forty years, has regretfully come to the conclusion that the opinion in question has been growing steadily more and more hostile, and has not been lessened in the least by the cession of Heligoland, and the conventions regarding East Africa and Samoa. The writer traces this strong anti-English bias back to Frederick the Great who advised his countrymen to be always cautious and on their guard when dealing with England. The feeling was accentuated after the Napoleonic wars, when England at the Congress of Vienna stood in the way of Prussia receiving a compensation for her sacrifices on the north-east frontier of Holland. Bismarck strongly insisted on the necessity of opposing English influence in Germany and making friends with Russia. "It is quite childish," says the *Reviewer*, "to imagine that persons in the highest authority in Germany are not largely responsible for the hostility to England which is shown throughout the German Empire. We all know how Prince Bismarck managed the press, and every one even moderately well-informed about German matters, is perfectly aware that many newspapers in many parts of the Empire are directly or indirectly inspired by Government. There are prints moreover, not published in Germany, which have made themselves remarkable for the most preposterous and venomous calumnies against England, to whose attacks men in high positions of responsibility are not strangers." The object of this anti-British campaign is to excite Continental opinion against us, and especially to cause friction between Russia and France on the one hand and against Great Britain on the other. The alienation of Holland from English influences consequent on the present war in South Africa is being dexterously exploited to prepare the Dutch for an offensive and defensive alliance, which would secure her Colonies from the fate that befell Cuba and the Philippines. The doubling of the German navy and by the services of some 56,000 excellent Dutch sailors would, it is suggested, secure the Dutch Government from the danger now threatening the external posessions of all the smaller Powers. The official organ of the Berlin Foreign Office has given actuality to this aspiration by the publication of an article pointing out to Holland that not only her colonies but her commercial prosperity would be safeguarded by such an alliance, and by entering the Zollverein, it being hinted that it would be easy for Germany to direct German trade, that now passes through Holland, into other channels if these overtures were rejected. This idea of the absorption of Holland in the German Empire is by no means new; it has been known for years past to form part of a scheme by which France would receive Belgium, in whole or in part, as compensation for the loss of the Rhenish provinces. The new factor is the change that has been wrought in Holland by the object lessons of the spoliation of Spain, and the war in South Africa against the Dutch Republics. The *Times* when referring to the proposed incorporation of Holland, assumes that France and Russia would never assent to such a disturbance of the balance of power. If France obtains compensation, Russia would not go out of her way to raise objections. She would probably be content with an equivalent in some other direction.

IN two recent numbers of the "Indian Magazine" are given the names and addresses in India of all the Indians who are resident in London. It is an interesting list and raises many reflections. One is astonished in the first place, by the large numbers of these gentlemen, amounting altogether to 336; and next one is saddened by finding that more than half the number are studying for the Bar; for everyone knows that it is a hopeless adventure for quite 95 per cent. of the Hindus. Mahomedans and Parsees have for obvious reasons the average chance of succeeding at the Bar, but the Hindu, unless a Mahratta or a native of the Southern Concan, has in nine cases out of ten probably little chance of succeeding as a barrister, and makes a far better solicitor. The most melancholy reflection on the list is, however, to find that it does not contain the name of a single student of commercial knowledge or, excepting Mr. N. B. Wagle, of any Industrial Art. It is not creditable to Hindus that they should show such a want of individual effort, and power of initiative, that none of them should as yet have thought of training himself as a "commercial traveller." All the "commercial travelling" for India is at present done by about 3,000 Englishmen, and one or two Parsees, who, by the way are never rightly classed as Indians, for they are European in many of their habits, and thoughts, and trades. But India could doubtless support 30,000 "commercial travellers" and will be doing so within another generation, while from recent appearances, not one of them will probably be a Hindu. The strange point about the neglect of this ready opening into a life of great usefulness, great enjoyment, and often of great rewards is that, the better a man is educated the greater are his chances of success and if he is already an M.A., or a Barrister-at-Law, so much the better if he adds to his general and professional culture a few years' practical acquaintance with either mercantile business, or some great industry. The explanation of the neglect of so thriving a profession by the Hindu, is simply their want of originality in action as well as their childlike dependence on Government employment. But in the opinion of some people the worst feature about this long list of Indian law students and additional medical students, and students for the Indian Civil Service, is to speak quite plainly that so many of them belong either to families who must experience great difficulty in finding means for such an expensive education, or to families who, if better off, do not provide them with sufficient funds for pursuing their studies properly. Few of them go to the Universities, and thus miss the great advantage of growing up with the rising generation of English professional men, public servants, and statesmen; and of those who are at the Universities, too many appear to be insufficiently supplied with means to live on equal terms with English, Scotch and Irish undergraduates. But there is worse than this behind. Through causes of the sort indicated these young men occasionally fall into great trouble, and then what must stand in the way of adequate assistance being given to them is the difficulty in identifying them as British subjects. In the case of more humble lascars and others, this question is already engaging the attention of the Government of India; but whatever is resolved on finally on behalf of the poorer classes of Indians who go to England as sailors, or under engagements to public showmen, should be extended also to Indian students living in Great Britain or any part of Europe, or America. They should be provided with the official proof of their status as British subjects. Something more is also required for Indians of the student class. It is rather foolish of them, to be so anxious to attend at Court. This desire to be presented raises up all sorts of difficulties of a different kind, and these would all be got over by providing the young men before leaving India with a sort of Lord Chamberlain's certificate. English students never dream of attending Royal levées and it would not be exactly a hardship if that privilege were restricted to those Indian students whose fathers are entitled to be presented at the levées of the Governor of the Presidency or Province in which they hold their permanent domicile. A change of this kind is needed; but the best reform of all would be for these young fellows to follow the example of Englishmen, and postpone presentation until they have won a secure position in life, and done something to reflect honour on their family name. Indian adults visiting England should always take with them certificates of social status.

ON the day when the Budget was introduced in the House of Commons, Lord Reay was questioning the Under-Secretary for India in the House of Lords upon the Indian Famine. Lord Reay asked Lord Onslow for information as to the number of people engaged on relief works or receiving support; the expediency of increasing the outlay upon irrigation works in India, and the terms on which advances would be made to agriculturists for re-stocking their holdings, taking into account the mortality among cattle. The Earl of Onslow said, that the present unusually severe famine had followed so closely upon the famine of 1897-98 that he was unable to give all the information he would have liked. The Government of India having made careful inquiry through the Commission, presided over by Sir James Lyall, caused the report of that Commission to be sent to all the Local Governments with the object of obtaining their views of the various points raised. The Government of India had not yet received these opinions, but they hoped with the least possible delay to carry into effect the recommendations of that Commission. Upon the subject of relief measures, Lord Onslow had not much to say but he assured the House that the expediency of an increased outlay upon irrigation works had not been lost sight of, and the amount expended under this head would be increased from seventy-five to eighty-five lakhs of rupees. Steps would be taken to facilitate grants to agriculturists, and there were already several acts enabling the Government to make advances to agriculturists for purchasing cattle, seed, grains, and agricultural property. It is fully recognised at home that the present famine is without parallel in the history of India. Fortunately, the Government of India were to a large extent fairly prepared to meet the calamity. The extension of the railway systems enabled them to reach all parts of the country, but as Lord Onslow explained, of course this brought with it the natural consequence of assimilating the price of grain and the price of food in all parts, and although there is not the danger of intense suffering, there is a general raising of the price of food Government is fully alive to the need for increased vigilance as to the bona-fides of applicants for relief, but there is no reason to suppose that the resources of India would be unable to cope with the strain upon them. The assurance is satisfactory.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE visited the St. Peter's Boys' and Girls' Schools at Mazagon on Friday evening last. Her Ladyship was shown over the Institute by the Rev. Father Briscoe.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer Carthage were Sir E. F. G. Low, the new Finance Minister to the Government of India and Lady Low; Lady Young, wife of the Leutenant-Governor of the Punjab; Major-General Sir Richard Westmacott, commanding the Mhow District; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton, of the Bombay High Court, and Mr. C. W. Hodson, Director General of Indian Railways. Sir Edward and Lady Low put up at the residence of Captain Goodridge, Director of the Royal Indian Marine. They left for Calcutta on Saturday night. Lady Young and Mr. Hodson also left Bombay on the same night, the former for Umballa and the latter for Gajiabad.

THE Viceroy received and replied to an address from the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association in Calcutta on Friday. Having expressed doubt as to the wisdom displayed by the Association in the choice of a name in no sense descriptive of the community it professed to represent, Lord Curzon dealt sympathetically with the various proposals brought to his notice in the memorial. He explained to the deputation the reasons which had actuated the Secretary of State in declining his proposal for the formation of a Eurasian regiment, and in pointing out the opportunities which already existed for Eurasians in railways and in the public services, he preached the philosophy of self-help, and asked how it was possible to create special privileges for a community which did not take advantage of those already open to it.

THE finals of the Western India Challenge Cup doubles will be played off this evening, and of the singles, to-morrow.

THE head-quarters of the new frontier military district will be Peshawar in the cold weather and Abbotabad in summer.

THE Nawab of Dir will leave Calcutta on his return journey at the end of this week. His elder son is managing the State during his absence.

WITH a view to affording additional medical aid in the General Hospital, Madras, the Government of India has sanctioned the officer of the Civil Department who now performs the duties of Fort Surgeon, Madras, being relieved of his military duties.

MR. A. P. HANDLEY, Chief Judge, Calcutta Small Cause Court, has been appointed to officiate as a Judge of the High Court during Mr. Hill's absence on leave.

MR. COTTON, Chief Commissioner of Assam, will shortly proceed on leave to England.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL has proceeded to Patna, where he will deal with the plague question on the spot.

AUTOMATIC telegraph signalling has now been satisfactorily established between Calcutta and Madras, and will shortly be introduced between Madras, and Bombay.

NEWS from Upper Burma states that the Chinese in the neighbourhood of Sadon are protesting that they are within their own borders. They have not yet committed any aggressively hostile action.

THE famine returns for the past week show 4,676 000 persons on relief, or a decrease of 174,000. This is partly due to the Holi festival. The only serious increase is 14,300 in the Hyderabad State.

COLONEL GWATKIN, Military Secretary to the late Commander-in-Chief, has been appointed A. A.-G. at Peshawar vice Colonel Ridgeway retired. Captain Swanston has been appointed a D. A. A.-G. vice Captain Hudson.

THE Director of the Army Remount Department consequent on an outbreak of infectious sickness among the horses at Karnal, recommends that new issues to regiments and batteries, including mules, be kept segregated for three months, their training being conducted separately. A large proportion of mounted battery issues cannot be completed for another three months, as the Italian mules are under suspicion.

THE simultaneous shooting match got up by the Diana Rifle Club, Allahabad, against Bangalore and other stations, took place at Bangalore, on Friday evening. Visitors drove out to the Hebbal range to witness the shooting. The British Resident and the General Officer Commanding the District were present. A Ladies' team of eight fired 7 rounds each at 50 and 100 yards, and scored 379. The Gentlemen's team, also of eight, with revolvers of any military pattern, at 20 yards with 12 shots, secured 351.

ACCORDING to reports from the great Sind desert the people have lost half their goats and camels during the present famine and there are absolutely no cows, bullocks, or buffaloes left; but it is estimated that 10 per cent of the original stock are grazing in the Hara Valley and Baroda State. These, it is said, almost all belong to professional cattle-breeders and traders, not to cultivators, who therefore are very badly off. Fortunately camels are almost as much used for ploughing as bullocks.

BETWEEN the 10th and the 16th instant, 2 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 14 Natives Christians, 45 Mahomedans, and 255 Hindus died within the local limits of Madras, making a total of 325; the death-rate being 37·3, and the mean for the ten previous years being 34·0. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague nil, cholera nil, small-pox nil, measles 11, fevers 96, dysentery 40, diarrhœa 2, and other causes 176.

A RANGOON telegram, dated Monday last, says:—Ten armed dacoits attacked a village on the Prome road, with the intention of looting it. A fight ensued, in which one dacoit was badly wounded by the villagers. While the robbers were beating a hasty retreat, they fired a random shot at their pursuers, one of whom fell wounded with a bullet in his chest. Fearing identification should the wounded dacoit be captured by the Police, the band decapitated him and flung his head into the creek, and left the body in a paddy field. The wounded villager was brought into hospital, where the bullet was extracted.

A ROYAL Warrant is promulgated by the Secretary for War, which states that it being deemed expedient to make provision for the grant of annuities at a higher rate to soldiers awarded medals for distinguished conduct in the field, the Queen has ordered that such soldiers shall, upon discharge or transfer to the Reserve, receive a gratuity of 20*l.*, if not granted an extra pension under Article 1,166, or an annuity under Article 1,251 of the Royal Warrant for the Pay and Non-Effective Pay of the Army.

The most conspicuous figure at the Court Ball held at St. Petersburg was, undoubtedly, the Empress herself, who wore (says the "Lady"), in addition to the most magnificent dress and jewels the historic diamond tiara which belonged to the great Empress Catherine. The Crown jewels of Russia are among the finest in existence, and include world-famed stones, notably the Orloff, which is the largest diamond in the world, and weighs no less than one hundred and ninety-three carats; it was bought for £90,000, an annuity of £4,000 being paid to Count Orloff, and he gave it to the Empress Catherine. It was during her reign that Russia bought the "Moon of Mountains," another of the very finest and largest diamonds extant.

A NEW weekly review is announced with the name of "The Londoner," which it is surprising has never been picked up for the more appropriate purpose of a newspaper. Perhaps the reason it has been left for a "weekly review and record of the week" has been the fear that the name might be taken to imply local limitation. Against this assumption the conductors of "The Londoner" protest in advance. They promise comment and criticism on current events, on literature, art, music, and the drama from men of acknowledged authority in their respective departments. The new journal is to be published at twopence. We understand that Mr. A. Kalisch will edit "The Londoner."

OOM PAUL has received a signal honour. He figures in the cartoon of "Vanity Fair." The caricature is an admirable one, and, indeed, may almost be said to be a "bona-fide" portrait rather than a caricature. "Drawl" has represented our great enemy in a tightly-buttoned frock coat and sadly ruffled top hat, with a broad mourning band. The book of Psalms is open in one hand, while the other leans on his "gamp." Mr. Kruger's never-falling pipe is between his lips; and though at his age he could hardly be expected to look slim in the English sense of the word, the crafty look of his eye indicates that he is not altogether innocent of the quality associated with the term by his burghers. Those who have seen His Honour are of the opinion that this is one of the best drawings ever made.

THERE was great excitement at Jbind on Wednesday last. Mr. Van Tassel, the balloonist, made an ascent there. About the time of making the start three sepoys belonging to the Jbind State, who were holding the balloon down, got mixed up with the ropes of the balloon and parachute, and were carried up into the air. One man fell soon, but the other two were not able to get loose. When at a great height one subsequently fell, but fortunately again got caught in the ropes. Mr. Van Tassel, with great presence of mind did not cut himself off with the parachute, as he would have done under ordinary circumstances, but holding on, shouted to both men to hold tight. The balloon ascended to a great height, when the gas cooled and it began to descend. The parachute opened and the empty balloon also formed a parachute, and the three men descended safely to *terra firma* amidst the wildest excitement of the large crowd assembled to witness the ascent.

SOME weeks ago the London correspondent of the "Scotsman" mentioned a little story related by Lord Kitchner in a home letter. It told how the Prime Minister's son, Lord Edward Cecil, having taken on himself the personal responsibility of supplying Mafeking with four times the amount of stores thought necessary by the military authorities, was directly instrumental in creating the possibility of the town's long resistance of the beleaguering Boers. A near relative of Lord Edward, whilst confirming Lord Kitchner's story, adds something to the credit of Colonel Baden-Powell. The contractor, a mere man of business, not being quite satisfied with the personal surety of the young major for a sum estimated to reach £7,000, asked for another at the back of the bill. Baden-Powell immediately added his, pledging the whole of his private property to meet the responsibility. Previous to this incident he had, according to my informant, spent considerable sums of his own money in preparing Mafeking for the siege. Of course, it is all right now. No department, however tied and bound by red tape, dare refuse to take on itself the charges assumed by the two officers. All the same their risk was a very real one, and if things had gone wrong they might have been left to bear the burden.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OPERATIONS CHECKED AT WARRENTON.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Heavy rain has set in at Warrenton and the River Vaal is in flood which may possibly delay operations there.

GENERAL FRENCH'S MISSION.

General French at Toembanchu is distributing copies of Lord Roberts' proclamation.

The people there are generally pleased at the advent of the British forces.

OPINIONS OF THE BOER LEADERS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Reuter learns from Durban on good authority that the Boer leaders, though knowing that defeat is inevitable, believe that they are able to stand for a further period of six months, when they are convinced that foreign intervention will be forthcoming and secure favourable terms for them. They rely on Germany and America.

The deputation headed by Mr. Walmarans has gone to Europe with this object.

BOER ATTACK ON A PARTY OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Lord Roberts telegraphs from Bloemfontein on that 24th instant that yesterday Captain Trotter and Lieutenant E. Lygon, of the Grenadiers, and Colonel Codrington, of the Coldstreams, rode out without an escort eight miles beyond the camp at Modder River and were fired on by the Boers.

Lieutenant Lygon was killed and the others severely wounded.

One officer held up his handkerchief whereuponthe Boers assisted and conveyed them to the nearest farm.

SIR ALFRED MILNER AT DORDRECHT.

COUNTRY SETTLING DOWN.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Sir Alfred Milner is visiting Dordrecht. It is reported that his visit is in connection with the pacification of the district.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, 23rd inst., states that the country to the southward is generally settling down. The people are bringing in supplies for the troops.

The movements of the troops in the western district are being attended with good results.

FRENCH'S COLUMN ENGAGED.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

It is reported that General French's column was engaged to-day eastward of Bloemfontein, the object of the movement evidently being to intercept those Boers retreating to the north from Orange River who were seen from Basutoland.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION BY STEYN.

Reuter, in a despatch from Kroonstad, says President Steyn has issued a Proclamation stating that those Burghers who are surrendering to the British are guilty of high treason.

THE EIGHTH DIVISION.

The Eighth Division for South Africa will land at Port Elizabeth and East London and few troops will henceforth land at Capetown.

REPLIES BY THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR WAR.

Mr. Wyndham, in reply to a series of questions, said that no action was contemplated in regard to General Gatacre in view of Lord Roberts' stricture.

Colonel Gough's return home, he said, was due to Lord Methuen's action.

Nothing was known to confirm the statement that Colonel Wauchope had objected to Lord Methuen's plans at Magersfontein.

CHANGES IN DIVISIONAL COMMANDS IN NATAL.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

General Clery has recovered from his illness and has assumed command of General Lyttelton's division.

General Lyttelton is commanding the Ladysmith division.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK GOES TO THE CAPE.

The Duke of Norfolk sails for the Cape on the 31st inst., to join the Sussex Mounted Infantry which he has raised.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener is returning from Prieska to Bloemfontein.

DEATH OF GENERAL WOODGATE.

General Woodgate has died from his wound.

[General Woodgate served with the 4th Regiment throughout Abyssinia and the Ashanti wars. Subsequently he served the Zulu War and the expedition against the Sierra Leone insurgents. He joined the service in 1865.]

MAFEKING'S PRIVATIONS.

A GLOOMY MESSAGE.

A Reuter Special Service telegram gives a gloomy view of the position in Mafeking on the 18th and 19th ult. It says:—

The cheerfulness characteristic of the early days of the siege has almost deserted us, men preferring to remain at their posts to moving about, in order to work up an appetite which cannot be satisfied. The natives are in a worse plight than we are. Those unable to obtain work are allowed a small handful of meal each day. Many of them brave the dangers of the town and wander with gaunt, hungry faces in search of work which will entitle them to obtain an extra ration of meat work which, as a rule, when found they are too weak to carry out.

A despatch which has been received at Laurenco Marques from Mafeking, dated Feb. 19, states that the Boers have taken up positions whence they can rake the streets. They have deliberately shelled the women's laager. Though there is more sickness and the garrison's privations are increasing, the defenders are as determined as ever to hold out.

A telegram from Mafeking, February 18 (Via Lourenco Marques, March 5) says:—The Cape Boy Division, whose outlying post is now within 180 yards of the enemy, crept close to their trenches on Saturday night, and overheard their conversation. We had observed through the telescope that a big meeting had been held on Saturday. Taylor heard a burgher, who had been present at the meeting, explaining that the President of the Free State had urged Commandant Snyman to carry the town by storm, and then bring his men and guns to the assistance of the small Republic, which was hard pressed, and unless reinforced would have to surrender. Someone joining in the conversation, said: "Yes. That is all very well now that we cannot take Mafeking. We should have done so the first week." If there is any truth in the burgher's story this is the best news we have had for many weeks.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE REPUBLICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 25.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires, London, March 24th:—

It is now reported that Sir Alfred Milner is proceeding to Stormberg and Lord Kitchener is returning to Bloemfontein. Mr. Fraser, late of the Free State Executive, has been appointed Administrator. The feeling at Home for the moment is one of decided expectation.

A Maseru despatch reports that several thousand Boers, with a huge convoy of waggons, conjecturally from Stormberg, Bethulie and Norval's Pont, are moving from Smithfield to Ladybrand. A number of Basutoland officers occupy the hills to the northward and are heliographing developments to the British, fifty miles away. Native chiefs are collecting on the heights, believing that a battle is imminent.

A Boer despatch from Kroonstad reports that the Burghers on furlough are now returning. Numbers are eager for the fight, and the Boer Commanders at Faureesmith are certainly defiant. This confidence in events is tempered by anxiety as regards Mafeking, where the siege is reported to be relaxing. Reuter's telegram, dated about the middle of February and delayed in transmission, describes the establishment of an ordnance factory, which had cast five excellent Howitzers, shells being manufactured with home-made fuses and powder. General Woodgate's condition had much improved since the operation was performed by Mr. Treves and his removal to Mooi Hospital, his relatives expecting him Home in summer, but paralysis supervened and he died on Wednesday.

Yesterday President Kruger proclaimed that England was in dire straits, the Russians having occupied and annexed London. It is rumoured that President Steyn has been formally deposed, the Orange Free State being governed by a Committee from Kroonstad. Mr. Seddon, on behalf of New Zealand, and Lord Tennyson, on behalf of South Australia, have offered more contingents for Africa in case regulars were wanted for a European war. A concert held in New York in aid of the funds for the hospital ship Maine was a brilliant success, the audience being most enthusiastic. The Countess of Minto left Canada to attend. The receipts amounted 12,000 dollars. The proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

The Oriel, containing 10,000 rounds of lyddite shell and several millions rounds of small arms ammunition, and the Siberian, Briton, Umbria and America, with 2,500 troops, under General Sir Frederick Marshal, and 70 nurses, have sailed for the Cape. The Goorkha, Tantallon Castle, Cartaginian, Assaye, Cymric, Pinemore and Pavonia have arrived at Capetown.

Published correspondence shows that the Cape Premier in June assured the Mayor of Kimberly that his fears of invasion were groundless. The Mayor insisted that the defences of the town were inadequate, as the property involved was enormous. Mr. Schreiner replied that he was unable to concur or meet the Mayor's wishes. Again for the third time Mr. Schreiner reiterated in August that the authorities were fully alive to all emergencies. There was no occasion for alarm. The Duke of Connaught has accepted and despatched 1,000 packets of shamrock seed to be sown on the graves of Irishmen who have fallen at the front. The Anglophobe tendency of Foreign opinion is moderating remarkably although the comments of the Russian Press are still at times malicious. "The Cologne Gazette" admits that Dum-Dum bullets have not been used on the British side.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to a question in the Commons, said it was true the present distress in India exceeded that of any recent years, but he was informed that the Government of India would be able with the funds at their disposal to meet all calls.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA.

THE PREFERENTIAL DUTIES TO BE INCREASED.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Canadian Government proposes to increase the preferential duties of twenty-five per cent. in favour of British goods to thirty-three per cent.

SIR DONALD STEWART DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Sir Donald Stewart is dangerously ill at Algiers.

LATER.

Sir Donald Stewart is worse.

THE PRINCE OF WALES TO BE GUEST OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will visit the Paris Exhibition in April as a guest of the French Government.

THE CANADIAN STOCKS.

The Imperial Government has agreed to admit the Canadian Stocks as Trustee Investments in England.

THE MAILS.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 23.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, which left Bombay, on the 10th instant, arrived here to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE FAZILKA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 24.

The missing s. s. Fazilka arrived here last evening steaming slowly. The delay was due to breakage of the tail of the shaft in two places. She leaves for Calcutta after the necessary repairs have been effected in Colombo.

QUETTA NEWS.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BALUCHISTAN.

THE following is the revised programme of the Viceregal visit to Baluchistan: Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon and party arrive here by special train at twelve noon on April 11th. There will be the usual ceremonial at the railway station. The address of the Municipality will be presented at the Residency at 3-15 p.m. The remainder of the afternoon will be given up to receiving and returning the visits of the Khan of Khelat and the Jam of Las Beyla, the latter, however, being visited by the foriegn Secretary alone. The Levee will be held at the Residency at 10-15 p.m. The Durbar for the Chiefs and notables of Baluchistan will take place next day in the recently-completed Sandeman Memorial Jirah Hall, the dedication of the buildings being part of the ceremony. There will be a dinner party at the Residency. The next day, Friday, the Viceroy, the Agent to the Governor-General and a small party will proceed to Chaman by special train leaving at 12-45, and on arrival there at 5-15 will visit the fort and mobilisation camp. His Excellency will dine at the 3rd Baluch Regiment Mess, after which the Officers will be "at home." There will be Pathan dancing, and the town will be illuminated. The return train will start next morning, reaching Quetta in the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes will give a garden party in honour of their Excellencies the same day; and their Excellencies and Mr. and Mrs. Barnes will dine with General Sir Reginald and Lady Hart on Sunday. On Easter Day, after attending Divine Service, and lunching, Lord and Lady Curzon and the Viceregal party will leave by special train via the new or Bolan Route.

It is thought probable that the Viceroy's visit to Mushki will not take place for want of time, though it was quite on the cards.

PLAGUE IN A NATIVE REGIMENT.

The 12th Bombay Infantry, which should have arrived here in relief of 22nd Bombay Infantry on the 19th instant, has had to be detained in quarantine at Sibi indefinitely, because two deaths of sepoys occurred in the train, and one presented suspicious symptoms, though Saugor, the station from whence the regiment was transferred, has always been free from plague. The regiment has since been subjected to a most rigid medical examination without anything unfavourable being detected. The viscera of the suspicious case has been sent to Bombay for bacteriological examination. The regiment will remain segregated until the result is known

THE PROVISIONAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

A Gazette Extraordinary notifies that with the approval of the Secretary of State the Governor-General in Council appoints Sir Power Palmer to be Provisional Commander-in-Chief in India vice Sir William Lockhart deceased.

STOPPAGE OF SALE OF TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

A despatch from the Secretary of State is published on the subject of protests from the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce regarding the stoppage of sale of Telegraphic Transfers at 16 5-32d. It points out that Act No. 2 of 1898, which provided for the issue of notes in India against gold in London at such a rate above 16 pence as the Secretary of State should from time to time determine, was quite distinct from the statement simultaneously made by Sir James Westland in January, 1898, to the effect that the Secretary of State was prepared to sell Telegraphic Transfers at 16 5-32d. until further notice. When the Act would have expired in July, 1898, and was further extended nothing was said as to the engagement to sell transfers at 16 5-32d, which could be withdrawn at any time. When circumstances made it desirable to withdraw it no notice could be given since otherwise the demand for remittance in the interval would probably have been excessive. The Secretary of State however claims that inconvenience to the mercantile world was as far as possible reduced by raising the price gradually seventy lakhs of transfers being sold in the next week. Lord George Hamilton concludes with a statement that the present difficulty is another instance of the dangerous extent to which the banks rely on Government balances for support and fail to make provision beforehand, for demands, they are well aware, will arise in the busy season.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The prohibition against importations of rifles taking service ammunition is made absolute and modified rules are notified to be taken into consideration in three months, whereby the importation of ammunition for the same will be limited, though not absolutely prohibited, whether in the case of private owners or of approved dealers, to such quantities as they may be licensed for, in the given period of prohibition being added against transport of such ammunition to frontier districts.

The importation of hides and wool from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and Aden into Netherlands India is prohibited.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Newmarch, Political Agent, Bhopal, is granted one year's furlough from the 15th proximo, Mr. J. Long officiating; Mr. T. C. Edwards becomes Assistant Commissioner in Ajmere. Captain L. A. Forbes becomes Second Assistant to the Hyderabad Resident.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon at Gwalior, is granted six months' leave from the 14th proximo; Captain C. M. Moore, I.M.S., Bombay, officiating.

Captain A. B. Dew is posted Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.

Sir Howard Mellis has been granted one year's leave.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. Gardner and Engineer W. Kerr have each been granted leave for one year.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FAMINE.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 25.

Mr. Balfour, when questioned in the Commons concerning a famine grant, said that India was capable of meeting all demands.

SIR DONALD STEWART.

Lady Stewart, accompanied by Sir Henry Norman, left yesterday for Algiers, where her husband had a relapse following the recent severe attack of bronchitis.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPHS.

An influential meeting of Members of the House of Commons, under Sir Edward Sassoon, has signed a requisition demanding an early discussion of the subject of Imperial Telegraphs and of the grievances connected with telegraph companies generally.

DEPUTY ADVOCATE-GENERAL FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Jeune has nominated Lord Basil Blackwood as Deputy Advocate-General for South Africa.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

The following is the latest betting:—7 to 1 against Sir Geoffry; 15 to 2 Damocles; 11 to 1 Barzak and Downham; 12 to 1 Survivor; and 15 to 1 Gerolstein; all taken.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SHIP'S BOATS (ANY RIG) HANDICAP RACE.

Result of the Race sailed at 3-45 p.m, on Saturday, the 24th March.

Names of Boat.	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
		H M S	H M S
R I M Dockyard Cutter	Mr A Monk	5 23 15	1 38 15

Course No. 2=6·6 miles. Half the 1st prize won by R I M Dockyard Cutter, by sailing over the course.

Yachts (class A) Handicap Race for the Governor's Cup.

Name of Boats.	H'p.	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M		H M S	H M S
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5 29 41	1 29 41
Chita	2	Mr E Comber	5 34 19	1 32 19
Stella	3·22	Scr Col H W Boyd, I M S	5 35 50	1 34 50
Melody	6	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 40 12	1 31 12
Nanta	6	Mr G T W Olver	5 43 18	1 37 18
Mannikin	13	Officers, R A	5 51 27	1 35 27

Course No. 5=8·8 miles—Cup won by Turquoise; 2nd prize won by Chita; and 3rd prize won by Melody.

Yachts (class B) Handicap Race for the Governor's Cup.

Names of Boats.	H p.	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M		H M S	H M S
Eileen	Scr	Mr C A R Crommelin	5 49 59	1 34 59
Tomtit	13	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 54 12	1 26 2
Pixie	8	Messrs E R S Cotham & G E Clowser	5 56 8	1 33 8
Meg	15	Mr W Murray	6 2 50	1 32 53
Midget	17	Officers, R A	6 3 33	1 31 33
Coralie	17	Mr G H Byles	6 4 47	1 32 47

Course No. 2—Cup won by Tomtit; 2nd prize won by Midget; and 3rd prize won by Coralie.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Agent of this Bank has received telegraphic advice from the Head Office in London to the effect that the Directors of the Bank have recommended a dividend of 5 per cent. on A. shares and 3 per cent. on B. shares, and that £12,000 will be carried forward, and £10,000, carried to Reserve Fund.

MME. SARAH BERNHARDT has decided that the opening night of her new play. "L'Aiglon," the production of which constitutes the theatrical event of the Parisian season, shall mark the inauguration of a much needed reform. She has, in fact, decreed that ladies wearing hats will not be admitted to the orchestra stalls of her theatre. This bold attack on that intolerable annoyance the matinee hat, shows (remarks the "Leeds Mercury,") that the "Divine Sarah" has no lack of audacity, for theatrical managers in general, in this country as well as in France, have hitherto not had the courage to make such a salutory regulation. Indignant letters appear at intervals in the Press from unfortunate playgoers who have suffered from this nuisance, but the only outcome of these complaints, so far, has been that the authorities in certain theatres have posted a "request" that ladies should remove their hats. Sometimes this request has had the desired effect, more often it has been entirely ignored. Mme. Bernhardt has adopted the proper course on prohibiting altogether the wearing of hats at the play. and it is much to be hoped that her example may speedily be followed.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

THE twelfth extra Bombay race meeting was held on Saturday at Mahalaxmi. There was again a good attendance and the sport provided was excellent. The programme was opened with the All Pony Plate and for this The Fawn was generally fancied, but the event was won after a capital race by Waress. Gold Mohur carried off the Auction Stakes, while Brigand won the New Pony Plate, Chancellor and Beauty running a dead-heat for third place. The Spring Stakes was a win for Security, and this event was interesting by Peerage and Wilfred making a dead-heat for second place. The race was six furlongs, and it is curious that on the previous Saturday the same horses ran a dead-heat for first place in a seven-furlongs race, the March Stakes. A coincidence of this kind is probably unique. Bonaparte was the victor in the Epsom Plate, and when Ebrahim rode home on Greyleg in the Maiden Plate it made the third success for the day for that jockey. For the Selling Race Governor was strongly fancied and Mr. Fischer's horse won with comparative ease. Details:—

"All Pony Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; Second, Rs. 100; Third, Rs. 50. For all Ponies 14 hands and under. Handicap.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's b aus m Waress, 8st 12lbs .....Ebrahim 1
Major Gough's ch aus m The Fawn, 8st 9lbs .....Johnson 2
Messrs G K and D D's ch e m Marguerite II, 7st 10lbs .....C B Mahomed 3
Mr Farmer's ch aus m Tucker, 6st 10lbs .....Nama 0

Betting: 1 1-2 to 1 against Waress and The Fawn, 10 to 1 Marguerite II and Tucker.

Tucker took the lead from the start followed by Fawn and Waress. Fawn, however, quickly went to the front and seemed to have a good deal in hand, but approaching the distance Waress challenged and there was a fine race up the straight, Waress winning by a neck. Four lengths separated second and third. Time—1min. 19 3-5seconds.

Auction Stakes, Winner, Rs. 200; Second, Rs. 100; Third Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under landed since 1st August, 1899. 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs., for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Ponies which have never started allowed 5lbs.—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr A A Dahaish's g a h Gold Mohur, 7st 9lbs .....Salsh 1
Mr Baldrey's bl a h Engine, 8st 11b .....Kunal 2
Mr Jackson's b a h Marvellous, 7st 6lbs .....Heeroo 3
Mr Ali bin Amer's ch a h Arab Chief, 8st 10lbs Ebrahim 0
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's g a h Singar, 8st 2lbs Jakoo 0
Mr Mahomed bin Mohsin's ch a h Risk, 8st 11b .....Tookaram 0
Mr B's b a h Amnesty, 7st 10lbs.....Noor Mahomed 0
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's ch a h AbdulKarrim, 7st 9lbs Syed 0
Mr Finch's ch a h Glencoe, 7st 6lbs .....Ital 0

Betting: 2 1-2 to 1 against Engine, 3 to 1 Arab Chief; 6 to 1 Glencoe, 8 to 1 Risk and Gold Mohur; 10 to 1 Marvellous; 20 to 1 Amnesty, and Abdul Karrim.

Marvellous went off with the lead from the start and thereafter Arab Chief went to the front, but was quickly displaced. At the distance Gold Mohur came through, closely followed by Engine who challenged well coming up the straight. Gold Mohur responded and won a good race by a neck. Half a length divided second and third. Time—55 1-5secs.

New Pony Plate. Winner, Rs. 200; Second, Rs. 100; Third, Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies landed since 1st August, 1899. 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winner, of a race value Rs. 50 or over: once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Allowance—Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or over, allowed 5lbs.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Baldrey's b a h Brigand, 9st 5lbs .....Kunal 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's br a h Plebeian, 8st .....Heeroo 2
Mr Ali bin Amer's b a h Beauty, 8st 7lbs .....Ebrahim 3
Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Chancellor, 7st 5lbs ..Saleh 0
Mr Ali bin Amer's b a h Oriental, 8st 1lb .....Soda 0
Mr Mohsin Abdool Aziz's ch a h Toofan, 8st.....Jakoo 0
Mr A Tamimi's g a h Kohinoor, 8st.....C B Mahomed 0
Mr S A W's ch a h Hamidee, 7st 8lbs ..Noor Mahomed 0
Mr Mahomed Haji Ebrahim's b a h Duldul, 7st 2lbs .....Abdool 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Beauty; 3 to 1 against Brigand; 10 to 1 Oriental, and Plebeian; 12 to 1 Chancellor; 15 to 1 Toofan and Kohinoor; 20 to 1 Hamidee and Dulbul.

Chancellor led from the start with Brigand second until approaching the distance, when Brigand came to the front with Plebeian second and Beauty and Chancellor close behind. Nearing home Plebeian made a good bid for victory, but Brigand shook him off and won by a length. Chancellor and Beauty ran a dead-heat for third place coming in three-quarters of a length behind the second. Time—1min. 22 2-5secs.

The Spring Stakes. Winner, Rs. 200: Second Rs. 100; Third, Rs. 50. For all fresh landed Horses and other Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 500. Handicap.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr J B's b aus g Security, 9st 5lbs .....Penton 1
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b aus g Peerage, 7st 11lb .....Robertson 2
Mr H J Hunter's br aus g Wilfred by Sunrise—dam Princess, 7st 6lbs .....Tookaram 3
Mr J Hamilton's br aus m Churchlight, 8st 13lbs Trainor 0
Mr G Hunter's br aus g Neil-Gow, 8st 4lbs .....Johnson 0
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's ch aus m Light of the Age, 8st .....Karrim 0
Mr Jackson's ch aus m Albicore, 7st 7lbs .....Kunal 0

Betting: 2 1-2 to 1 against Security; 3 to 1 Churchlight and Peerage; 6 to 1 Wilfred; 10 to 1 Albicore; 20 to 1 Neil Gow and Light of the Age.

Albicore made the running from the start with Wilfred, Security and Peerage in the order named. Peerage then forged through to the front with Wilfred second, but at the distance Wilfred, on the inside, was leading. Security coming up he and Wilfred had a fine race up the straight closely followed by Peerage who ran a dead-heat with Wilfred for second place. Churchlight was fourth. Won by half a length; three lengths divided the dead-heaters from Churchlight. Time—1min. 16 3-5secs.

The Epsom Plate. Winner, Rs. 200; Second, Rs. 100; Third, Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. Horses. Handicap.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Amer's g a h Bonaparte, 8st.....Ebrahim 1
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma, 8st 6lbs .....C B Mahomed 2
Messrs Mathuradass Gokuldas and Anandji Nanji's g a h Rubdan, 8st 3lbs .....Heeroo 3
Mr S P's ch a h Chand, 9st 4lbs.....Soda 0
Mr Finch's ch a h Brandy, 8st 9lbs .....Nama 0
H H Maharaja Holkar's ch a h Shanghai, 7st 11lbs .....Jakoo 0
H H Maharaja Holkar's br a h Chieftain, 7st 9lbs Abdool 0
Mr Finch's b a h Admirer, 6st 7lbs .....Khundoo 0

Betting: 4 to 1 against Chand and Brandy; 5 to 1 Bonaparte; 6 to 1 Valma and Shanghai; 8 to 1 Rubdan; 20 to 1 Chieftain and Admirer.

Rubdan went ahead from the start with Bonaparte second and Valma third. Valma shaking off Rubdan assumed the lead and approaching the distance the three were together. Bonaparte, however, lasting out up the straight drew away and won easily by a length. Three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1min. 51 4-5secs.

Maiden Plate. Winner, Rs. 200; Second, Rs. 100; Third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-3 and under. Handicap.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg, 9st 3lbs .....Ebrahim 1
Mr A R Amer's g a h Councillor, 8st 5lbs.....Soda 2
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's g a h Buktawar 7st 8lbs.....Saleh 3
Mr Syed Rashid's g a h Vaher Mahomed 8st 3lbs Jakoo 0
Mr Moochool Shah's b a g Pilgrim 7st 13lbs.....Heeroo 0
Mr Thomas' b a h Kilwa, 7st 11lbs .....Robertson 0
Mr B's g a g Twilight, 7st 2lbs.....Kunal 0
Mr S C P's g a h Hawk, 6st 12lbs.....Khundoo 0

Betting: 2 1-2 to 1 against Greyleg; 4 to 1 Kilwa and Buktawar; 6 to 1 Vaher Mahomed; 8 to 1 Pilgrim; 10 to 1 Twilight and Councillor; 20 to 1 Hawk.

Pilgrim made the running early on with Greyleg and Councillor close behind. Greyleg took the lead at the distance and shaking off a challenge by Councillor won by a length. A neck divided second and third. Time—1min. 23secs.

Selling Race. Winner, Rs. 200; Second, Rs. 100; Third, Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. ponies 13-3 and under. 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs., allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 600. Allowances—Ponies which have not won a race value. Rs. 50 or over, 7lbs.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Fischer's ch a h Governor, 8st 10lbs .....Johnson 1
Mr S C P's ch a h Panaia, 8st 4lbs .....Soda 2
Mr Artin A Essayee's g a h Jupiter, 7st 3lbs .....Jakoo 3
Mr A R Amer's b a h Quality, 7st 9lbs.....Saleh 0
Mr Milward's g a h Thunder, 7st 9lbs .....Heeroo 0
Captain H Purvis' b a h Advocate, 7st 6lbs .....Ebrahim 0
Mr S A W's ch a h S K S, late Successor 7st 5lbs, Kunal 0
Mr Farmer's ch ch g Adoration, 6st 11b .....Nama 0

Betting: 1 1-2 to 1 against Governor; 2 1-2 to 1 Panala; 8 to 1 Advocate; 10 to 1 Quality and Thunder; 20 to 1 S. K. S., late Successor, Jupiter and Adoration.

After a false start the horses got well away, Governor leading from the first with Advocate second. At the distance Governor on the inside seemed to have the race well in hand, and beating off a challenge by Panala won by three-quarters of a length. A head divided second and third. Time—1min. 8 secs.

Major Whitla's well-known racing pony, "Nap" got loose from the stables at Lucknow on Friday evening, and, running into some wire fencing, was so injured in the shoulder that he had to be shot.

MRS. STEYN, wife of the President of the Orange Free State, is at present residing at Aberdeen. Mrs. Steyn is connected with an Aberdeen family, and for a month past has been staying in the granite city.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

THE inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, by Brigadier-General F. Ventris, commanding the Bombay District, took place on Saturday afternoon on the general parade-ground. The parade state showed 454 rank-and-file out of a total strength of 572. The General who was accompanied by Major A. E. Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, was received with a general salute on his arrival. The regiment, which was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Ferrers Nicholson, was then inspected by the General. After the march-past the men were put through the manual and firing exercises, and some battalion movements. The members of the cyclists' company were thrown out as scouts in front of the battalion and afterwards withdrawn and companies formed. The General Officer then inspected each company separately, asking officers and non-commissioned officers several questions as he passed round the ranks. Thereafter General Ventris presented the army service and good conduct medal to Sergeant-Major J. H. Downing, and the volunteer long service medal to Corporal N. Robert. Addressing the regiment the General remarked that he was very pleased to see such a large number on parade. The drill was good and the officers' and non-commissioned officers' words of command were exceptionally good. He was also pleased to see such a large number of the cyclists' company present. They were a very useful body of men and had done exceptionally well on parade. He was pleased to learn from the Colonel that the corps was in a very satisfactory state and that there was a larger number of extra efficients than last year, and on the whole he was very pleased with the general efficiency displayed on parade. The General having left the ground, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson, in addressing the corps, thanked the members for having turned out in such strength. He had much pleasure in saying that it was the largest turn-out they had on the inspection parade for years. Last year they had 400 which was considered very good but this year there were 454. He was also pleased to say that the regiment was in a satisfactory state, the capitation grant this year being over Rs. 2,000 more than last year. The men headed by the band of St. Mary's College were then marched to head-quarters, where they were dismissed. The following officers were on parade:—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Ferrers Nicholson, commanding; Majors A. F. Soundy, G. Lund, and T. M. English; Captains P. H. Rogers, J. W. Smith, T. A. Savage, J. Leask, R. G. Snell, R. W. L. Dunlop, and D. J. Sharp; Lieutenants H. R. H. Wilkinson, H. C. Roe, F. J. Parrott, B. H. Hewett and R. Waterfield, and 2nd-Lieutenants A. R. Sharp, G. T. W. Oliver and G. A. Phillips.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

A MEETING was held at the Elphinstone College, Gymkhana, for the distribution of prizes to those who had been successful:—The lawn tennis tournaments. The Prize Cup for the single competition was won by Mr. J. D. Mody, who also with Mr. K. K. Ashburner as his partner won the doubles. The rackets, given by Mr. and Mrs. Macmillan as prizes for a double handicap, were won by Mr. P. H. Vakil and Mr. N. N. Vakil, who beat Messrs. Modi and Ashburner in the final ties. After the prizes had been distributed to the winners, a gold watch was presented to Mr. S. F. Mulla on behalf of the professors and students who had subscribed to it. Principal Macmillan, in presenting this token of the esteem in which Mr. Mulla had been held during his long connection with the college, and especially in appreciation of the good service he had done in the college gymkhana, in which he had encouraged physical culture by precept and example, held up Mr. Mulla as an example for the younger generation of students to follow. Let them imitate him in combining mental with physical energy and being true Elphinstonians, who would never do anything to lower the credit of the college but always work together zealously for the common good. He hoped Mr. Mulla, when the claims of legal work allowed, would often give the gymkhana the benefit of his advice and counsel, and he promised him a hearty welcome as often as he could find time to pay his old gymkhana a visit. Mr. Mulla in reply exhorted the present members of the gymkhana to maintain the institution in its present flourishing condition and not allow its prestige to diminish. The proceedings were concluded by a vote of thanks to Principal Macmillan proposed by Mr. Modi and carried with acclamation.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held in the Council Hall at 12 o'clock noon, to-day:—

I.—Questions asked by honourable members:—

The questions put by the honourable Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh include. 1. Will Government be pleased to direct that in the statement in connection with famine which is being published weekly for general information the following information be included:—(*a*) The total mortality of each district. (*b*) The total mortality of the district during the corresponding period next preceding. (*c*) The total mortality of the district during the corresponding period of the past year. (*d*) Rate of mortality per year per thousand of the population? 2. Will Government be pleased to place on the Council table the correspondence that ended with Government resolution in the famine department No. 293 of 10th January, 1900, about the collection of land revenue in the time of famine? 3. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that in the district of Ahmedabad the numbers of cases of distraint in the recovery of Government land revenue have increased from 25 in the year 1892-93 to 243 in 1898-99, and in the district of Broach from 16 in 1892-93 to 599 in 1898-99? 4. Has the attention of Government been called to the large quantity of Government lands in Northern Gujerat relinquished during recent years and other questions connected with famine.

The Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and the Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale will also put questions concering famine.

II.—Papers to be presented to the council:—

* 1. Report of the select committee appointed to consider Bill No. I of 1900 (a Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869).

2. Reply to question No. 5 put by the Honourable the Chief of Ichalkaranji at the Council meeting of the 24th January, 1900.

3. Suggestions by Mr. D. V. Ghandhi, Surat, on the provisions of Bill No. 1 of 1900: a Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

4. Memorandum form the Commissioner in Sind, No. 220, dated the 3rd February, 1900—Forwarding with his remarks, the report of the sub-committee of the Karachi Municipality on Bill No. II of 1899: a Bill for the better management of municipal affairs in mofussil towns and cities.

5. Representation of the Satara City Municipality on the provisions of Bill No. II of 1899: a Bill for the better management of municipal affairs in mofussil towns and cities.

6. Letter from the President of a pubic meeting held at Wai on the 12th January, 1900, regarding Bill No. II of 1899: a Bill for the better management of municipal affairs in mofussil towns and cities.

7. Petition from the President of a meeting of Khots held at Chiplun on the 14th January, 1900, regarding Bill No IV of 1898: a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

8. Petition from certain Khots and Mokasi Inamdars of Chiplun Taluka, dated the 14th January, 1900, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898: a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

9. Abstract translation of a petition from Balaji Anandroo More and 95 other rayats of Mauje Gudha and six other villages in Peta Guhagar, Taluka Chiplun, District Ratnagiri, dated the 10th February, 1900, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898: a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

10. Abstract translation of a petition from Balkrishna Vasudev and Nandgaonkar, and three other Khots of Mauje Nandgaon and Kushivda, Taluka Chiplun, District Ratnagiri dated the 30th January, 1900, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898: a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

11. Abstract translation of a petition from Dhaku bin Rajaka Ramane and about 307 rayats of various villages in Peta Guhagar, Taluka Chiplun, and in Talukas Khed and Dapoli, District Ratnagiri, dated the 19th February, 1900, regarding Bill No. 4 of 1898 a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

III.—Bills and orderes of the day:—

* 1 A Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869—Second Reading

IV.—Notice of Motion:—

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh will propose the following amendment in the Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (No. I of 1900), as amended in Select Committee on the 21st February, 1900—In clause 5, sub-clause (*b*

quite understood that the House will, on future stages, give its decision on each of these proposals. What we must satisfy ourselves of is that the proposals are the least burdensome, the least inconvenient, and the most fair and most advantageous to the Exchequer that can be devised. In giving our assistance to the right hon. gentleman, and in endeavouring to help him in coming to a conclusion, we shall at all events be guided by this feeling: that in hardly any quarter of the House is there any disposition, as the Votes in Supply have already shown, to display any grudging spirit in prosecuting the financial proposals of the Government." (Cheers.) Sir William Harcourt had, of course, something to say regarding the financial schemes of his successor at the Treasury. Sir William said:—"He congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer on his speech, as distinguished by sound financial principles and still more by political courage. He was to be congratulated, too, on his good fortune in having had the advantage of extremely prosperous times. He was to some extent in the position of Solon, who said he did not always give the best laws, but he gave the best that the people would have. Though the right hon. gentleman's political courage was great, it was not quite equal to that of our ancestors, for of the cost of the Crimean War, £40,000,000 was raised by taxation, and only £32,000,000 by other means. The Chancellor had said that the Transvaal was ultimately to pay a part of the cost of the war. The taxpayers of this country would like to know how the right hon. gentleman proposed to make the Transvaal do so. Surely the war was being waged partly in order that the people of Johannesburg should be a self-governing and self-taxing community. We knew the principles of economy and patriotism professed by the heroes of Johannesburg. To them

THE BRITISH FLAG WAS A COMMERCIAL ASSET.

The millionaires calculated that the war would benefit them to the extent of from three to four millions sterling. That sum would be useful, but how would the right hon. gentleman secure it? If it were to be a free and independent community that tared itself he did not think the money would be obtained. Was emancipated Johannesburg to become a Crown Colony with a Council upon which would sit a nominated majority who would tax the people according to the views of Downing-street?" (Laughter and cheers.) With reference to the speeches of these two Opposition leaders the Ministerialist press does not appear to be quite easy in its mind. The "Times" says: "The mere fact that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Sir William Harcourt are agreed in expressing approval of the Budget was calculated to arouse suspicion amongst supporters of the Government as to whether the scheme propounded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday is the best that could have been devised for meeting present emergencies." The "Standard," equally suspicious, remarks:—"On the Liberal side of the House the Budget has been received with rather suspicious cordiality. While, no doubt, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues are anxious that the best financial traditions of the country should be maintained, they are not without hope that the increased taxation may damage the Government, and increase the chances of their defeat at the next General Election." On the whole, the press has given Sir Michael's Budget a favourable reception, the general impression pointing to a belief that he has made the best of a difficult, if actually bad, job. The following extracts will show the drift of opinion. Some of the Ministerial organs, it will be noticed, are strongly critical. The "Times": "The appeal which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach made to the public spirit of the House of Commons and the country to accept these increased charges as the inevitable consequences of a war entered upon and carried through with the enthusiastic approval of the vast majority of the British people, will meet, we are sure, with a hearty response. Nobody delights in paying taxes, but in the present instance, we all knew that we had to face the reckoning. Nor can it be said that any one of the additional charges is in itself intolerably unfair. What is to be regretted is, as Mr. Bowles justly remarked, the singular lack of imagination exhibited by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Budget is one that any clerk, or even any schoolboy, as someone is said to have observed, might have drawn up. Nothing has been done to widen the basis of taxation or to create a new reserve of contributory power on which the State may be able to draw in time of need." The "Daily Telegraph": "On the whole, it may be fairly said that the Budget is

AN HONEST AND STRAIGHTFORWARD SCHEME.

In the nature of things increased taxation—involving as it does in so many cases compulsory self-denial—can never be popular, but the spirit of the country is such that these burdens, and heavier ones if necessary, will be borne cheerfully on behalf of a cause which the vast majority of the British race, wherever they are found, regard as just, righteous, and imperative." "The Manchester Guardian": "The nation, for a stimulus to reflection, owes some thanks to the courage of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach." "The "Daily News": "The Chancellor of the Exchequer has faced the situation like a man. . . . The Income Tax will undoubtedly fall with great severity upon the lowest incomes which pay the full amount, and we could have wished that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had had the additional boldness to graduate the extra fourpence, making it sixpence on the largest incomes, and two pence on the smallest. But that would be too much to expect from a Tory Government. It is a great thing that we should pay our way, and, as far as possible, meet expenditure from revenue. To pay the whole cost of the war from the revenue of the year would be absurd pedantry. But an increase of fourpence in the Income Tax is a sufficient answer to any charge of shirking our immediate obligations. . . . Nobody can complain of these duties, except the people who think that there ought to have been no war." The "Daily Chronicle": "Some of the South African millionaires, at any rate, make no concealment of their readiness to recoup the Imperial Government very largely out of the resources of the country. With that prospect the public may fairly regard the Budget as a tolerable expedient, on the whole, in a great financial emergency." The "Standard": "It is only with reference to the heavy deficit for which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to make provision that the Budget introduced last night can be described as heroic. As regards the expedients by which the difficulty is to be met, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's scheme may be pronounced unambitious, or even timid. Natural disappointment is felt by students of national finance that the occasion has not been utilised to effect that drastic change in our fiscal system which the acknowledged

INEQUALITIES OF THE EXISTING TAXES

have long suggested to reformers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had a great opportunity. He has not chosen to avail himself of it." The "Morning Post": "The public will learn with regret, but not with much surprise, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has done nothing to raise the character of the Cabinet for originality of thought or clearness of vision. . . . We know from the Treasury that the economic condition of the country is prosperous beyond example, and the Chancellor was careful to disclaim any idea of special pressure. Still the war tax invented by Pitt, swollen as it has been by the indolence of recent Chancellors of the Exchequer, is to bear the main burden of the new taxation. "The "Westminster Gazette": "Assuming that between sixty and seventy millions had to be raised for the South African war, the thing could hardly have been done better than in the Budget which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach introduced yesterday. The whole of it, obviously, could not have been got from the taxation of the coming year, but as much has been raised as sound finance requires, and the amount to be raised by loan is to be obtained by bonds or stock issued for a term of years, which means that provisions for its repayment will be a fixed obligation upon Chancellors of the Exchequer during that period. This is better than the facile method of adding to the National Debt and leaving posterity to repay or, as the recent fashion has been to shuffle out of repayment. It is of course not agreeable that the income-taxpayer should have to pay a shilling in the pound, or that the price of tea should be substantially increased, but an inevitable war entails an inevitable bill, and those who have proclaimed their readiness to make any sacrifice to see it through ought to be the last to make complaint."

FORESTALLING THE BUDGET.

On the day on which the Budget was to be produced an unprecedented scene was witnessed at the Custom House. As soon as the doors were opened at nine, there was a great inrush of merchants and their representatives to clear dutiable articles, chiefly wines, spirits, tobacco, and tea, and a fierce struggle (such as the officials have never witnessed before) took place for precedence. Before ten over £100,000 had been paid in. The crowd increased as the morning wore on, and the tellers were absolutely unable to deal with the exceptional conditions. The outer hall, the staircases, and the lobby leading to the "Long Room" became so packed that it was almost impossible to move forward or backward, and it was found necessary to send for additional policemen. Altogether about thirty constables were employed in trying to control the crowds. Several men fainted, and were removed from the building, and one of the lobby doors was smashed in by the pressure from without. "About noon," says the "Daily Telegraph," "the Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived on the scene, and had great difficulty in making his way through the mass of people. The right hon. gentleman had no sooner been recognised than he was greeted with loud cheering. Sir Michael remained in consultation with the heads of the department for about twenty minutes, and was again cordially cheered on taking his departure. Half-past three saw the close of business, and at that time the place was still thronged with people, most of whom had been anxiously waiting for hours to tender their money to the tellers. Naturally there was disappointment. It was even said that the officials were carrying out a policy of 'masterly inactivity,' in defence of the revenue. But on the whole good-humour prevailed, and when a well-known wine importer struck up 'The Soldiers of the Queen' on a mouth-organ, the crowd joined in singing the air at the top of their voices. When the words 'Too late!' were uttered by the Customs officers, the assemblage put a good face on the matter by singing the National Anthem by way of proving that tenderness for their pockets had not eliminated the sentiment of loyalty. Yesterday (March 8) nearly £500,000 was paid on dutiable goods, and on Saturday the amount was £285,000, over three-quarters of a million in all." Similar scenes were taking place in the provinces. At least half-a-million sterling was paid into the Liverpool Customs, chiefly on spirits, tobacco and dried fruit. Among the cheques paid in was one for £50,000. At the Dublin Custom House payments were lodged amounting to upwards of £11,000. The discharges were chiefly in spirits, wines, and tobaccos. Nine thousand pounds were paid on Saturday. At Bristol, on Saturday, £53,000 duty was paid on articles cleared from the Customs, chiefly tobacco, and on Monday the clearances, especially of spirits, were far heavier, and warehouses were choked with barrels of spirits. Merchants, however, thought the additional sixpence per gallon was not worth all the trouble and cost. At the Glasgow Customs on Saturday the duty paid amounted to £74,000; on Monday it reached £98,000. The average daily payment in Glasgow is £7,000. Heavy drains, it is said, were made on Scotch banks, as

VAST QUANTITIES OF GOODS ARE SPECULATIVELY HELD.

These instances might be multiplied; from all parts of the Kingdom the reports are the same. So indignant is the Treasury Department, writes a "Lobby correspondent," at the unblushing manner in which the large importers denuded the bonded stores of nearly all dutiable articles within the week preceding the Budget Statement, and so escaped the increased taxation—though the consumer will not—that already steps are being made to provide a scheme so that this cannot happen again. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, we are told, contemplates introducing to Parliament a measure, whereby in future years Budget proposals will be retrospective for at least a fortnight before the proposals are made known to the public. It is solemnly stated that during the past month the sum of about £1,000,000 has been paid at the London Custom House in order to take dutiable goods out of bond in excess of what would have been paid in ordinary circumstances. The average daily amount paid is £35,000, but on Wednesday, January 30, when Parliament met. £100,000 was tendered, and in the following day £75,000. Then there was a drop, but on February 15, one well-known firm of tea merchants paid in a cheque for £85,000. When the rush commenced on Saturday £281,000 was paid in, and on Monday £482,000. The officials are said to express the opinion that if Saturday had been a "full day," and had it been possible to deal with all the business during the panic on Monday, the revenue would have been depleted to the extent of another £500,000. One tea merchant wanted to present a cheque for £40,000, but was not able to do so. Upon this point, speaking on the second night of the Budget debate and referring to some remarks by Sir William Harcourt, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said:—"I would like to thank the right hon. gentleman for the suggestion he made with regard to a matter which has given me a good deal of trouble during the last few days, namely, the rush to clear goods from bond at existing rates of duty. I do not wish to say anything more upon that subject than I said last night, but I do think it is not to the interest of the public at large, or to the revenue, or to anybody except to persons who wish to put money into their pockets, which does not quite legitimately belong there that this kind of practice should be allowed, and although it would be an entirely new proposal that a resolution imposing taxation should be so to speak ante-dated two or three days before the date at which the House passes it, yet I certainly do propose to consider whether in some form or other what has happened within the last two or three days may not be prevented on a future occasion." One remedy—I do not know whether it is practicable—would be to shut up all Custom Houses for two or three days before the Budget. However that may be the Treasury are at present not without resources if it be true that half the staff of officers at the London Custom House were given leave of absence on Monday, while those left in charge were informed that they need not fatigue themselves by attending to the withdrawal of dutiable goods. To these arrangements a Member of Parliament associated with the tea trade attributes the fact that he was unsuccessful in an endeavour to take out of bond between fifty and sixty tons of tea. I do not think he will receive much sympathy from consumers who probably would not have benefited if he had been successful.

LORD ROSEBERY'S POSITION.

Lord Rosebery's position is still puzzling the quidnuncs and even his personal friends do not profess to understand the line which he has lately been pursuing, in so far as it has been marked by his severance of all the ties which united him officially to the Liberal Party. It is true that he was recently elected president of the Scottish Liberal Club, but he distinctly explained in accepting that office that he did so because the club was not a militant political organisation but rather a social body. He marked the distinction which he intended to convey by subsequently resigning his presidency of the Scottish Liberal Association and of the Midlothian Liberal Association. The original text of his lordship's letters to these two Associations has now been published. To Mr. Wood as Secretary of the former body, Lord Rosebery writes:—"I am sorry to terminate my connection with an association over which I have so long presided. This severance, however, represents no new departure on my part, but is the natural corollary of my resignation in October, 1896. Since then I have only been a sleeping partner in the Association, with political liabilities beyond my control. A relation which is purely formal but which involves apparent responsibility, is a false position, and should not continue. Under these circumstances, I should have resigned long ago, but for an oversight, and, perhaps, for a not unnatural reluctance to cut these last nominal ties which were once so real." Writing two days later to the same Mr. Wood as secretary of the Midlothian Society Lord Rosebery says, he owes an apology to the association for not having long ago withdrawn his name, for this course was the necessary corollary of his action in October, 1896. He adds:—If I could not be leader I could not be president. My retirement should, therefore, have taken place at the time, and it was only by an accident that it did not. But, though I now resume absolute independence, unfettered even by the slight bonds of nominal office, it is, I beg you to believe, in no way inconsistent with the principles which have guided my past life from its political commencement—Liberalism at home and the maintenance of our free, unaggressive, tolerant Empire abroad; in a word, the large and efficient development of our nation on Liberal lines, both within and outside these islands. This always has been, and always must be, my creed, whether in public or private life; whether or no it consists with the framework of any actual political party. It is a matter of no moment except to myself. I only mention it lest my own friends should imagine that I contemplate anything but personal enfranchisement." Scottish ideas on this subject being interesting, I reproduce a couple of opinions. The "Glasgow Herald" (Unionist), in a leading article, says: "Lord Rosebery's connection with the Scottish Liberal and 'all other political associations' has virtually terminated. That was the announcement made yesterday, with his authority, at a meeting of the Midlothian Liberal Association, of which he has been, but declines to be any longer, honorary president. It will be interesting to see how the country takes the intelligence. Lord Rosebery has at last made public profession of his consciousness of the fact that he is the man for whom there is no room. He resigned the leadership of the Liberal Party four years ago, ostensibly because he differed from the common Liberal policy about the Armenians, but remained a Liberal. That is to say, he talked occasionally at Liberal meetings, and talked what was accepted as Liberalism by a large section of the Party; and he retained office in various Liberal associations and clubs. The ordinary view of his position was that he was waiting for something to turn up, for the occurrence of some event or development of the political situation that would make him the indispensable chief of the Party. No one can apparently tell us whether it was a majority or a minority of the Party that reciprocated that hope, and authorised the sporadic invitations that have been addressed to him to come out of his retirement and take once more an active part in the councils of Liberalism. Seemingly, however, there is no doubt about the fact that the wirepullers of Scottish Liberalism have gone dead against Lord Rosebery. He withdrew from the presidentship of the Caucus to avoid a fall. . . . . His conduct must be a little disheartening to Mr. Asquith and the rest of his front bench following, for it proclaims his opinion that not only is there no room in the Party for an Imperialist such as he is, but there is no prospect of room being made. . . . . Lord Rosebery is perhaps to be congratulated on his liberation, but his self-respect will be in danger if the country acquiesces in his opinion that he is the man for whom there is no room. It is a hard saying, but unless he suffers conversion on one or two points of politics, it is to be feared that the other party will meet him with the notice, "Full inside!" The "Edinburgh Evening News" (Independent Liberal), in a special article, entitled "The Decline and Fall of Lord Rosebery," says:—"There is something tragic in the decline and fall of Lord Rosebery. On all hands his lordship was recognised as the legitimate successor to Mr. Gladstone, as the wearer of the Liberal mantle. Lord Rosebery stands isolated, like a modern Bolingbroke, distrusted by all parties. The depth of his humiliation may be gauged by the fact that he is now driven to take as allies the extreme Jingo press of London. How are the mighty fallen!" But is the "Edinburgh Evening News" quite sure that Lord Rosebery has fallen never to rise again? There are some people south of the Tweed who think that Lord Rosebery knows what he is about; that his intention is merely "reculer pour mieux sauter"; and that he will in all probability succeed in his evident desire to be once more head of the Liberal Party in esse or in posse.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN THE EAST END.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been showing their interest in the efforts which the London County Council are making to improve the dwellings and social conditions of London's poor. Their Royal Highnesses had a right hearty and loyal reception when they went east to open the L. C. C. dwellings, which have been erected on the Boundary-Street Area, Bethnal Green. This area, which was known to its inhabitants as "The Nichol" and to readers of Mr. Arthur Morrison as "The Jago," was formerly one of the worst moral plague spots in London, but is now inhabited by quiet and respectable working-people, living in comfortable houses which surrounded a pleasant garden mound surmounted by a band-stand. To perform the opening ceremony, their Royal Highnesses drove from Marlborough House by way of Victoria Embankment and Bishopsgate-street, through High-street, Shoreditch, which had been gaily decorated with flags and bunting. A large crowd had gathered in the vicinity of Liverpool-street Station, and from that point forward along the line of route there were dense throngs to give the Prince and Princess a loyal, hearty greeting. Lord Welby as Chairman of the L. C. C. made an introductory statement mentioning that in 1848 the Prince Consort had presided over a great meeting convened by the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, attended by the Prime Minister of the day, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Bishop Wilberforce. The Prince Consort, who, as a statesman, was far in advance of his age, had urged that the interests of classes were identical, and taught that the labouring orders should be encouraged to better themselves by freedom of thought and independence of action. He also contended that it was the duty of Government to aid their progress by means of technical education and improved dwellings. The problem as laid down by the Prince developed slowly and for a long time all effort seemed left to private munificence in which such names as those of Peabody, Lord Iveagh, Sir Richard Farrant were foremost. The first real step forward was the appointment of the Royal Commission of 1884, in support of which the Prince of Wales had spoken strongly in the House of Lords, and in the labours of which his Royal Highness had borne so active and earnest a part. Lord Welby then pointed out that the proposals of that Commission were the basis of all subsequent progress and under the Act of 1890 the Council had been devoting itself to the work. They had housed, or were housing, some 42,000 persons at a cost of over £2,000,000. Private effort had resulted in the housing of nearly 100,000 at a cost of £5,000,000. Yet so far they had only touched the fringe of the question. As to the work whose completion they were celebrating they were on the site of the Jago, but the vice and wickedness, the crowded and insanitary dwellings had been swept away, to be replaced by a small town of well-built dwellings. They recognised by the presence of the Prince and Princess further proof of the interest they always took in the well-being of the working classes, and further proof of the solicitude of her Majesty for the humbless of her subjects. In the name of the large London for which the Council was responsible he respectfully thanked their Royal Highnesses for their goodness in coming there to declare complete and open the Boundary-street Buildings for the better accommodation of the working classes. (Cheers.)

THE QUEEN IN LONDON.

I have left to almost the last what is really in some respects quite the most interesting event of the week. The heart of the nation has undoubtedly been touched by the sympathetic feelings which induced the Queen to postpone her annual holiday on the Continent because of the troubles which are at present trying the courage and patient endurance of her people. And now it has been still more deeply stirred by the news that our venerable Sovereign has given up her intended visit to Bordighera, "as her Majesty," to use her own simple words, "feels unwilling to be abroad at this time." When, on the top of this announcement, came word that the Queen intended to visit the Metropolis, the loyal and affectionate enthusiasm of the citizens of London knew no bounds. The day of her arrival in the Metropolis was kept as a high holiday by many thousands of her subjects, who were eager to give her a right loyal welcome. To witness the departure of the Queen, to pay what, under the circumstances, may be regarded as a state visit to the capital, the citizens of Windsor, who had decorated their shops and houses with flags and bunting, turned out in large numbers. Her Majesty was warmly cheered as she drove from the Castle to the station, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. The scene at Paddington Station when the Queen arrived will, writes one observer, live long in the memories of the vast multitude of people who crowded together to welcome their beloved Sovereign. The enthusiasm, spontaneous and real indeed, showed how near to the hearts of her subjects does the Queen live. The people assembled in their hundreds of thousands to cheer their Sovereign whose gracious act in coming amongst her subjects in the time of sorrow and rejoicing has endeared her more and more to her people throughout her vast Empire. A detachment of the Horse Guards arrived on the scene a few minutes before the Royal train was timed to arrive, the various Royal carriages a little later. In fact, to the outsider it looked as though the latter did not take up their places a moment too soon. The outriders in their scarlet liveries, mounted policemen, and the rest, took up their positions before and behind the Royal equipage, and her Majesty drove off without hitch or hindrance amid the cheers of her assembled subjects. The Queen looked, it was generally remarked, exceedingly well. Though the weather was bitterly cold she wore no veil. Princess Beatrice sat next to the Queen, while the third occupant of the carriage was the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. All along the route from Paddington to the Palace the crowd was great, and intensely enthusiastic. At Buckingham Palace the crowd began to collect at an early hour. A policeman told the reporters that some people had been waiting since eight o'clock, having taken up their stand beside the big centre gates through which it was thought the Queen would enter the Palace Court-yard. "God Save the Queen" was, one of the papers points out, sung every five minutes by thousands of voices—and it was strange to hear the sound taken up as the air was borne up Constitution-hill, so that those away in the distance came to the end of the verse several bars after the people in front of the Palace had become silent again." "In the intervals 'God Bless the Prince of Wales' was alternated with 'Rule Britannia,' and the names of Roberts and of Buller, of Kruger and of Cronje were bandied about and greeted as the crowd, which had very pronounced opinions on the matter, seemed to think they deserved." Inside the Palace court-yard was a large gathering of peers and of members of the House of Commons together with some ladies who as the Queen entered the quadrangle evinced their loyalty by singing the National Anthem. A member of each House of Parliament was selected to be presented to the Queen. In the case of the Lords that honour fell upon Viscount Cross always a favourite at Court; and in the case of the Commons Mr. Chamberlain, which must have been particularly gratifying to Mr. David Thomas and Mr. Sam Evans if they were present.

Later the Queen left Buckingham Palace for her drive to the City, the route selected being by way of the Embankment, Blackfriars, Holborn, Oxford-street, Piccadily, and St. James Street. The place chosen for the Queen to receive the City Sword of State from the Lord Mayor, was the Temple Steps. In reply to the Lord Mayor, the Queen said: "I wish to thank you for all that my City has done." To this the Chief Magistrate responded: "Your Majesty's gracious words will ever be treasured in my heart." Along the line of route her Majesty had a most cordial reception by the great crowds which patiently waited for her passing. Indeed as a popular demonstration yesterday's scenes quite eclipse those of the Jubilee processions. I have left myself no room in which to refer to the Queen's projected visit to Dublin which together with the graceful act of the Queen in regard to the wearing of the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day not only by all Irish regiments but by all Irish soldiers in whatever regiment they may be serving has extorted from so pronounced a Home Ruler as Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., an ungrudging admission that the Queen is one of the wisest sovereigns that has ever ruled these lands. The announcement of the Irish visit was made with great tact, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland summoning to his presence a number of representative journalists and informing them that the intention of the Queen was without any "political" significance. That assurance secures her Majesty a respectful reception from the Nationalists and a decorous welcome, if I may so express it from the Loyalists. The few graceful words on the subject uttered by Mr. John Redmond, M.P., in the House of Commons appear to be indicative of the feeling of the whole of the Irish Nationalist Party save a few irreconcilables who do not count.

THE DEATH-ROLL

includes Sir Charles Hall, Recorder of London, the Dowager Lady Raleigh (mother of the eminent scientist); Sir Morgan Crofton; General Edward Lawder; Benjamin Edwards, better-known as Isaac Gordon, the notorious usurer; and Herr Daimler, of Motor Car fame.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS.

A LONG AND EXCITING CHASE.

A LOCAL contemporary gives the following account of an encounter which lately took place near Dholera between a body of armed police and a large gang of dacoits, who have been committing serious dacoities in the Ahmedabad District and elsewhere:—

On the 8th instant a large dacoity had been committed near Dholera, and as the robbers were endeavouring to get back into Kathiawar they were intercepted by the police. The dacoits were Mianas, and, seeing themselves cut off, they at once attacked. A terrible encounter ensued, which lasted for some considerable time, the outlaws fighting desperately and eventually proving victorious. The police were left helpless on the ground, and, depriving them of their rifles, bayonets and uniforms, their opponents made off.

Mr. De Souza, with another party of police, tracked the gang all the following Monday. On Monday night Mr. Lambert, District Superintendent of Police, joined the party, and the tracking was continued day and night until Wadhwan was reached on Wednesday. They were then reinforced by Mr. Souter and some men of the Kathiawar Agency Police, and the trail was resumed. At last on Thursday afternoon the police came up with their camp; but the men had got away. Their women were, however, captured, and some of the stolen property, along with two of the police rifles, was recovered. Every one was pretty well done up by that time, having pressed night and day through the dreariest country. Still it was determined that the actual culprits should be taken. A fresh start was accordingly made and the road taken to Wankaneer. There the Mianas were run to earth. A number of arrests were made and more of the stolen property recovered.

Thus ended a most persistent and wearying chase of nearly two hundred miles, which had been continued night and day. Great credit is due to the police for this fine piece of work, as also to the Assistant Political Agent, Captain Wodehouse, to whom the success of the police is largely due for the assistance he rendered in the matter.

The depredations of the Mianas in the Ahmedabad District alone amount to between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

AN IRISH MISSIVE TO MR. JOHN REDMOND.

THE promised visit of the Queen to Ireland is everywhere a leading topic of conversation. Naturally the observations of Mr. John Redmond in the House of Commons to the effect that the Irish people would treat with respect the visit which the venerable Sovereign purposed making to their country, believing that no attempt would be made to give that visit any party significance, have been sympathetically received in this country. But by a certain body of extremists in Ireland itself his brief speech is being hotly criticised. We learn through the Press Association that last night the following telegram was sent by the Irish Transvaal Committee to Mr. John Redmond: "To John Redmond, House of Commons, London.—We challenge you to come to Dublin and repeat in public the statement you have made to-night in the name of the Irish people.—Irish Transvaal Committee."

The Queen, we learn, is very anxious, if technicalities permit, for the formation of a regiment of Irish Guards.

"H. W. L." in the "Daily News" says that the Queen will probably take an opportunity, during her visit to Dublin, of publicly approving the bestowal upon an Irish regiment of the title the Royal Irish Guards, in recognition of the gallant conduct of Irishmen at the front in South Africa.

The Lord Mayor of Belfast has, through the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who arrived in London, requested the Queen to include a visit to Belfast in her programme, to lay the foundation-stone of the Royal Victoria Hospital, and cut the first sod in connexion with the Technical College.

MR. BALFOUR, Legal Member of Council, will leave Calcutta on the 28th instant, proceeding on a short tour to Nagur, Allahabad and Lucknow *en route* to Simla. Sir Arthur Trevor, Public Works Member, will leave on April 2nd, arriving in Bombay via Nagpur on the 5th, Agra 8th and Delhi 11th, arriving in Simla on the 13th. Mr. Dawkins and Mr. Ibbetson leave for England early in April.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

IN the House of Lords on Monday, March 5, Lord Reay asked the Under Secretary for India whether he could give any information as to the number of people engaged on relief works or receiving support in other ways; as to the estimated expenditure and the expenditure hitherto incurred; as to the expediency of increased outlay on irrigation works; and as to the terms on which advances would be made to agriculturists for restocking their holdings, taking into account the mortality among cattle.

The Earl of Onslow said he desired to associate himself with the opening remarks of the noble lord in deploring the great extent and unusual severity of the famine in India, which had followed so closely on the famine of 1897-98. The fact that it had followed so closely upon its predecessor made it somewhat difficult for him to reply as fully as he could wish to the inquiries of the noble lord, because the Government of India, having made careful inquiry through the Commission presided over by Sir James Lyall, had referred the report of that Commission to the different Local Governments with a view to obtaining their opinion on the many points raised, and naturally they had not had the advantage of learning what there views were before this famine was upon them. Nevertheless, he could assure the noble lord that the Government of India very highly appreciated the work done by the commission, and the Secretary of State had communicated to the Government of India his appreciation of their labours, with an expression of the hope that they would proceed with the least delay possible to do all that they could to carry into effect the recommendations of the Commission. During the week ending, March 3, which was the last return they had, there were 4,375,000 persons receiving relief, and, according to the latest detailed reports, for the week ending, February 11, out of that total 84 1-2 per cent. were employed on relief works and 15 1-2 per cent. were receiving relief in other ways. Therefore, something like 384,000 people were receiving gratuitous relief. He was not able to tell the noble lord how far the Government of India had been able to make a programme of public works and of village works separately for the next famine. No doubt the matter had been under consideration, but the famine came upon them so quickly that they were obliged to make use of the material they had in hand, and to complete a detailed plan was not possible. The plan of classifying those who received relief had been altered on the recommendation of the Commission, and they were now divided into the following classes:—There was a special class of men who were expert labourers and who were expected to perform a task superior to that of any other class. The two other main classes consisted of men who were able to do harder work, and the carriers, those who were able to carry materials in baskets. In addition to these there were two other classes, children who were able to carry small baskets, and lastly, those who were dependent on the other labourers and who were not able to do anything for themselves and were receiving gratuitous relief. With regard to what had been done and the course of the famine, the latest information they had was about the end of January, and at that time the Viceroy anticipated that the cost of the famine would be something like three, or possibly four crores of rupees. Between the time of the commencement of the famine and March 31 he was sorry to say that that expenditure was likely to be considerably increased. Although they had no official estimates, they believed the expenditure was likely to amount to as much as, and possibly more than, five crores of rupees. The reluctance to take advantage of the relief works was diminishing very much in its intensity, and persons were offering their services on the relief works in much larger numbers than was the case in former famines. It was extremely difficult to get at the hill tribes, who clung to their forests and jungles, and endeavoured to support themselves on wild roots; but, at any rate, in the Presidency of Bombay something had been done in the direction of employing the starving hill tribes to procure and cut fodder for the cattle which in other parts of Bombay were starving for want of fodder. A very large sum of money indeed had been expended on irrigation, and there had been a very good return for the capital so invested. There were some very extensive works in the Pujab and Sind, which were estimated to cost something like 4,000,000 rx.; those projects had not, of course, been put into operation in the short time that had elapsed between the last and the present famine, but at any rate something had been done in the direction of carrying out the recommendations of the Commissioners in that respect. As the noble lord knew, there were already in existence Acts of Parliament enabling the Government to make advances to agriculturists for the purchase of plough cattle and seed grain, and for the improvement of agricultural property; that, of course, was receiving the attention of the Government of India, and when the proper season arrived steps would no doubt be taken for facilitating such advances. Something like a surplus of 50,000 rx. was left over from the funds subscribed for the former famine, which would be applied to the needs of the present famine. He regretted to say that the present famine was without a parallel in the history of India; fortunately, however, they were forearmed to meet these calamities. The extension of the railway system throughout India had enabled them to reach all parts of the affected area. But the natural consequence of the existence of the railway, of course, was that the price of grain food in different parts of the country was assimilated, and therefore, although there was not the same danger of acute suffering in particular localities, there was a general raising of the price of food throughout all parts of India. The Government were fully alive to the need for increased vigilance, and there was no danger that discrimination in granting relief would not be exercised.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

In the House of Commons on Monday, March 5, Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether her Majesty's Government had given attention to the statements to the effect that the Russian Government had already commenced the construction in Persia of the Zulfa Tabriz-Hamadan line of railway, with a branch to Teheran, and which was to terminate at Bunder Abbas at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, and that several officers of the general staff had been instructed to watch over the works, having under their orders several regiments of Cossacks; whether her Majesty's Government were informed that Persia would grant to Russia the port of Bunder Abbas on the same terms as those under which Port Arthur had been leased to Russia by China, and that it was the intention of Russia to construct a military port and a dockyard, fortified or otherwise, at Bunder Abbas; and whether her Majesty's Government had made, or proposed to make, any representations on this subject to the Government of Russia or of Persia.

Mr. Brodrick: Her Majesty's Government have received no information tending to confirm these statements, and have no grounds for making representations to the Russian Government in regard to them.

RUSSIA AND BOKHARA.

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the Ameer of Bokhara had ceded to Russia free of cost extensive tracts of land in the upper courses of the Oxsus, to be used for farming settlements for colonists from European Russia, and had also given permission to Russia to construct military stations for its Central Asian troops, and the right to establish fortified stations on the frontier of Afghanistan.

Mr. Brodrick: Her Majesty's Government have received no information to this effect, but it is within the competence of the Ameer of Bokhara to make such arrangements as he may deem fit on these points.

PRESBYTERIAN SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

Sir James Ferguson asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has come to any decision in regard to the claim of the Church of Scotland that Presbyterian soldiers in India shall share in the use of churches built for Protestants, and that such use shall be regulated by some other authority than the bishops of the Church of England.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have been in communication with the Government of India on the subject referred to in my right hon. friend's question, and propose to present papers to Parliament as soon as my despatch has reached the Viceroy.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

On Thursday, March 8, Mr. Herbert-Roberts asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether, upon the recommendation of the Premier of Western Australia, the Australian colonies are considering the payment of a grant of 20,000*l.* from the public revenues towards the famine in India; and whether any decision has been arrived at in reference to this suggestion.

Mr. Chamberlain: I have received no information on the subject.

LAND REVENUE AND THE FAMINE.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether any general instructions have been issued by the Government of India to be lenient in collecting the land revenue from cultivators in the districts affected by famine; and whether he is aware that in the Alibagh district of Bombay special promptitude in payment is being enforced, and that an unusually large number of notices have been issued to defaulters at a cost to them of four annas for each notice.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Famine Codes lay down that the Collector, in the early stages of a famine, is to consider the question of suspending the land revenue in distressed tracts, and empower him to grant such suspensions of his own authority. I have received no information to the effect suggested in the hon. member's second question.

UNAIDED SCHOOLS AND OFFICIAL TEXT-BOOKS.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention had been drawn to a recent Circular of the Government of India in the Education Department, under which unaided schools are required to make use of text-books approved by the Director of Public Instruction, under penalty of the exclusion of their pupils from public examination; whether he has sanctioned this new departure; and whether he will state what advantage is obtained from limiting the free choice of text-books by schools receiving no grant from Government.

Lord G. Hamilton: The resolution of the Government of India to which the hon. member refers has not yet come before me officially for sanction, though I am officially cognisant of its contents. It is there stated that, in the opinion of the Government of India, the State, while it does not undertake to prescribe text-books for unaided schools, is justified in excluding from the examinations for certificates and for Government scholarships the pupils of schools which use text-books disapproved by Government; and that this is done on the ground that the State has a direct interest in the course of instruction given in all schools, whether aided financially by the State or not.

WHY LADYSMITH WAS HELD.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR GEORGE WHITE.

THE "Morning Post" the other day published an interview which its special correspondent, Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, has had with Sir George White at Ladysmith.

Through worn with anxiety and privation, Sir George received me (says Mr. Churchill) at his house from the windows of which a complete view was afforded of the defences of the town, stretching around a wide circumference from one rocky hill to another, while beyond rose the frowning profile of Bulwane Mountain. He reminded me that he had arrived in South Africa scarcely ten days before the outbreak of the war. He had found certain arrangements in progress to meet the great rapidity of the approaching crisis. He had full confidence in General Symons, who was "a soldier of the highest ability," and besides, a good, brave fighting man." General Symons proposed to hold Dundee and Ladysmith, and underrated the Boers very gravely.

Sir George White, who had Hamilton's experience in South Africa to fall back upon, viewed the situation in a more serious light. What followed is told in the Blue Books. Sir George White determined to ask the Governor's opinion on the political results of abandoning Dundee.

Thus appealed to, Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson said that grave consequences would result from it, notably the rising of the disloyal Dutch in the Klip country, and perhaps elsewhere in Natal and Zululand. In the event, Dundee was actually abandoned, but the ell-effying effect of the battle of Elandslaagte to some extent neutralised the retreat.

But though Sir George White had doubts whether to hold Dundee or not, he had none about holding Ladysmith. "This town," he said, "was the first main objective of the combined forces of the Transvaal and the Free State." Here the lines of railway met, and here the Republican armies were to make their effective junction, and score their first great success. "The Capture of Ladysmith, which the Boers never doubted for a moment, was to be the signal for a general rising of the Natal Dutch. To ensure success 20,000 men under the Commandant General himself were directed against the town."

Sir George White never wished to abandon Ladysmith or to withdraw behind the Tugela. Had he done so he considered that he would have been turned by superior forces, and Pietermaritzburg and (if not) Ladysmith would have been the scene of their defence and struggle.

The possession of Ladysmith was an essential feature of the Dutch plan of campaign, and their exasperation at not taking it provoked them to devote all their energies to seizing it, instead of ravaging Natal as they would have done had Sir George White occupied a place of less significance, although, perhaps, of greater defensive strength. Moreover, the amount of stores in the Ladysmith magazine, the necessities of the civil population, and of helping the

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ROBERTS GAINS ANOTHER VICTORY.

ENEMY ROUTED IN THE FREE STATE.

BRITISH CAVALRY IN PURSUIT.

(Compiled from the mail papers of March 2 to March 9.)

SUCCESS continues to attend the British forces in South Africa. Lord Roberts on Wednesday routed the Boers who had entrenched themselves near Osfontein. By a clever flanking movement the enemy were obliged to abandon their main position without firing a shot. In their hasty retreat they were pursued by General French's cavalry, together with horse artillery and mounted infantry. The route of the Boers was complete, and they left behind one of their guns and an immense amount of provisions. The position the enemy occupied in the morning was extremely strong and cunningly arranged with a second line of entrenchments, which would have caused us heavy loss had a direct attack been made. Our casualties number about fifty. Generals De Wet and Delarey were in command of the Boer force, which is estimated to have numbered about ten thousand. Northern Cape Colony continues to be rapidly cleared of the Boers. Stormberg has been re-occupied by our troops under General Gatacre, and in the neighbourhood of Drodrecht General Brabant with the colonial mounted forces has gained an important success. Burghersdorp has now been evacuated by the enemy, and was on Wednesday occupied by the British. Supplies were rapidly pushed forward into Ladysmith at the end of last week, and General Buller's troops entered the town on Saturday amid scenes of the greatest enthusiasm. A despatch which has been received at Lourenco Marques from Mafeking, dated February 19, states that the Boers have taken up positions where they can rake the streets. They have deliberately shelled the women's laager. Though there is more sickness and the garrisons privation are increasing, the defenders, although despondent are as determine as ever to hold out. Cronje and most of the Boer prisoners captured at Paardeburg have been taken to Capetown. It it stated that the Dutch General will be despatched to St. Helena.

LORD ROBERTS'S ADVANCE.

Lord Roberts has sent the following telegrams to the War Office :—

Osfontein, March 7 (4-30 p.m.).—Our operations today promise to be a great success. The enemy occupied position four miles north and eleven miles south of Modder River. I placed Colvile's Division on north bank, Kelly-Kenny's and Tucker's, with Cavalry Division, on south bank. The Cavalry Division succeeded in turning the left flank, opening the road for Sixth Division, which is advancing without having been obliged to fire a shot up to present time, twelve noon. Enemy are in full retreat toward north and east, being closely followed by cavalry, horse artillery, and mounted infantry while the Seventh (Tucker's) and Ninth Colvile's Division) and Guards' Brigade, under Pole-Carew, are making their way across the river at Poplars Drift, where I propose to place my headquarters this evening. Our casualties will, I trust, be few, as the enemy were quite unprepared for being attacked by the, flank, and having their communications with Bloemfontein threatened.

Poplar Grove, March 7, 7-35 p.m.—We have had a very successful day and completely routed the enemy, who are in full retreat. The position they occupied is extremely strong, and cunningly arranged with a second line of entrenchments, which would have caused us heavy loss had a direct attack been made. The turning movement was necessarily wide owing to the nature of the ground, and the cavalry and horse artillery horses are much done up. The fighting was practically confined to the cavalry division, which, as usual did exceedingly well, and French reports that the horse artillery batteries did a great deal of execution amongst the enemy. Our casualties number about fifty. I regret to say that Lieutenant Kenrick, 12th Lancers, was killed, and Lieutenant Bailey, of the same regiment, severely wounded; Lieutenant de Crespigni, 2nd Life Guards, also severely wounded. The remaining casualties will be telegraphed to-morrow. Generals De Wet and De la Rey were in command of the Boer forces. Popar Grove, March 8, 1 p.m.—Two brigades cavalry with horse artillery and sixth (Kelly-Kenny's) Division of Infantry, marched to-day ten miles eastwards. The Boers were quite taken by surprise yesterday, and moved off so hurriedly that they left their cooked dinners behind them. We captured a krupp gun, several tents, and waggons.

Osfontein, March 7, 8 p.m.—Lord Roberts and force advanced early this morning against the Boer force on the Modder River. General French turned the southern part of the enemy's position, and the Boers fled incontinently, leaving one gun, immense quantities of forage, and a large number of tents. General French's mounted force is now pursuing the enemy. The Boers on the north bank of the Modder River are evacuating their positions.—Reuter.

Poplar Grove, Thursday, 2-15 a.m.—Yesterday the enemy were completely beaten both on strategy and tactics, and fell back from their positions practically without striking a blow. To General French fell all the hard work of the day. He was speedily working around the enemy's flank, and the Boer commanders, seeing that the cavalry threatened their line of retreat, abandoned all their positions.

The largest body of Boers, under, it is believed, Commandant de Wet, were pursued to the eastward. Other bodies rode off to the north, and a few went south. In each case their retreat was accelerated by our shellfire. Experts believe the result of to-day's action will be of the highest value. The Boers suffered heavily from our guns.—Central News.

Osfontein, March 2, 4-15 p.m.—I have just returned from paying Kimberley hurried visit. I was much gratified by finding the enthusiasm amongst Kimberley people in regard to care of our sick and wounded. All public buildings are turned into hospitals, and the men are made most comfortable. I was struck by the friendly manner in which the wounded Boers and our men chatted together over their experiences of the campaign, and it delighted me to see our soldiers sharing their rations of biscuits with the Boer prisoners before they commenced their march for the Modder River. Some of the poor fellows were very hungry after having been half starved in the laager.

ARRIVAL OF CRONJE AT SIMONSTOWN.

Lord Roberts has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for War :—Osfontein, March 4, 11-20.—Cronje and party were comfortably established on board of Her Majesty's ship Doris on the 2nd of March. Before departure from Modder River he requested General Pretyman to telegraph to me his thanks for the considerate manner in which he had been treated. The 4,000 other prisoners have now all left Modder River. Commandant Wolmarans begged my aids-de-camp—purposely sent with party as he speaks Dutch—to express gratitude for the kindness shown to the prisoners. He said they had been well fed, and that as far as circumstances admitted everything had been done for their comfort.

Capetown, March 2.—Cronje has arrived here and gone on to Simonstown. He was received by General Forestier-Walker and a representative of Sir Alfred Milner.

A guard drawn from the Cape Garrison Artillery and the Naval Contingent, was drawn up to receive him, but only a few townspeople were assembled at the station, and there was no demonstration on his arrival. Cronje wore a wide brimmed hat, long overcoat, and yellow boots. He looked very depressed. The party were immediately conducted under escort on board H.M.S. Doris.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

GENERAL BULLER'S DESPATCHES.

General Buller has sent the following telegrams to the Secretary of State for War :—

Naithorpe, March 1, 5-20 p.m.—I have just returned from Ladysmith. Except a small rearguard north of Surprise Hill the whole of the enemy lately besieging it have retired in hot haste, and to the south of the town the country is quite clear of them. The garrison were on half a pound of meal a day, and were supplementing their meat rations by horses and mules. The men will want a little nursing before they are fit for the field.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE BOERS.

Ladysmith, March 2, 6-30 p.m.—I find that the defeat of the Boers is more complete than I had dared to anticipate. This whole district is completely clear of them, and except at the top of Van Reenen's Pass, where several waggons are visible, I can find no trace of them. Their last train left Modder Spruit Station about one o'clock yesterday, and they then blew up the bridge. They packed their waggons six days ago, moving them to the north of Ladysmith, so we had no chance of intercepting them, but they have left vast quantities of ammunition of all sorts, herds, grass, camp and individual necessaries. They have got away all their guns except two.

NATAL CLEAR OF BOERS.

The War Office on Tuesday issued the following telegram received from Lord Roberts :—

Osfontein, March 5, 7-30 p.m.—Buller reports that Natal is practically clear of the enemy, and that he cannot hear of any formed body anywhere. The Boers left some ambulances full of their sick and wounded, from which the mules have been taken away for transport purposes.

GENERAL BULLER'S THANKS.

Ladysmith, March 7, 7-35 p.m.—On the relief of Ladysmith telegrams congratulating the forces under my command and under that of Sir George White have been pouring in from the Viceroy of India, Governors of Colonies, mayors of towns, heads of corporations, public companies, etc., in all parts of the British Empire, and from British associations in all parts of the world. May I ask you to publish this acknowledgment; it is the only manner in which I can express the gratitude of the forces here for the sympathy they have received.

THE RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

A GLORIOUS PAGE IN HISTORY.

Durban, March 6.—General Buller has issued a general order in regard to the relief of Ladysmith. He says :—"Two forces have during the last few months striven with conspicuous gallantry and splendid determination to maintain the honour of their Queen and country. The Ladysmith garrison during four months held its position against every attack with complete success, and endured many privations with admirable fortitude. The relieving force had to force its way through an unknown country, across an unfordable river, over almost inaccessible heights, in face of a fully prepared, well-armed, and tenacious enemy. By the exhibition of the truest courage, that courage that burns steadily besides flashing brilliantly, the force accomplished its object, and added a glorious page to the history of the British Empire. Ladysmith has been successfully held and relieved. Sailors and soldiers, Colonials and homeborn, have done this united by one desire, inspired by one patriotism." In conclusion General Buller congratulates both forces on the martial qualities which they have displayed, and thanks them for their determined efforts, and expresses sincere sympathy with the relatives and friends of their gallant comrades who have fallen.—Reuter's Special Service.

GENERAL BULLER'S RECEPTION IN LADYSMITH.

WELCOMED BY THE TOWNSFOLK.

Colenso Camp, March 2.—General Buller entered Ladysmith officially shortly after noon to-day. The people congregated in the streets and cheered him as he passed. Sir Redvers rode straight to the convent, where he has established his headquarters. Here General White and his staff met him, and cheers were given heartily for General Buller, General White, Lady White, and the members of General White's staff. General Buller, standing on the steps, said, "Let us not forget the civilians of Ladysmith who have borne themselves like good and true soldiers throughout this very trying time. Let us give three cheers for the civilians of Ladysmith." The cheers called for were given with great enthusiasm.

The Mayor, Mr. Farquhar, then presented an illuminated address to Sir Redvers Buller, of which the following is the text :—We, the Mayor and members of the Town Council of the borough of Ladysmith, Natal, and as such representing the inhabitants of the said borough, beg most respectfully to welcome with great joy the arrival of yourself and your gallant soldiers at our township, and to express to you our most sincere and heartfelt appreciation of your noble and courageous efforts in the relief of this long beleaguered borough. As members of the great British Empire, as loyal subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and as Colonists of Natal, we beg respectfully to tender you our most hearty thanks, realising as we do the magnitude and difficulty of the work you have accomplished. At the same time our sympathies are great for the heavy losses among your gallant troops that have occurred in your successful efforts to relieve us." The Mayor, in the course of conversation, subsequently expressed his pride that the civilian population who had remained in the town throughout the siege had behaved so well. He bore testimony to the good feeling that had existed between the military and civil authorities. The Dutchman Voss, who was sentenced to three years' hard labour for trying to spread despondency among the British troops, has been reprived.—Reuter.

THE ENTRY OF THE TROOPS INTO LADYSMITH.

A MEMORABLE SCENE.

The troops under General Buller made their triumphal entry into Ladysmith on Saturday morning. The streets were lined by the garrison and all the civilians who have stayed in the town, or who are well enough to stand about, under a burning sun, had gathered to cheer their deliverers (says the correspondent of the 'Standard"). Sir George White and his Staff, on horseback, took up their position in front of the Town Hall, whose shattered tower and broken walls formed a fitting background for the historic and impressive spectacle. The pipes and drums of the Gordon Highlanders played past each battalion of the Relief Column as it came up. Sir Redvers Buller and his Staff rode at the head of the troops, with an escort of Irregular Horse, and the van was led by the Dublin Fusiliers, who had fairly earned the honour by their gallantry and their losses. The spectators were not slow to mark the compliment paid to this distinguished battalion, which was greeted throughout by a storm of cheers. Sir Charles Warren followed at the head of the Fifth Division, and after General Barton's Brigade came General Hlutton's Division, the commander of which came in for special recognition, his name having preceded him. The artillery and the howitzer battery were also heartily acclaimed, and a warm reception was extended to the Naval Brigade and their guns. Captain Lambton had previously gone out to greet them. The men looked in excellent health and their bronzed cheeks were in marked contrast to the pale faces of the garrison. Each regiment marched past in review order, and, as they passed the Town Hall, raised cheers for Sir George White, who was manifestly much affected.

THE MEETING OF TWO COMRADE FORCES.

The spectacle was, indeed, one that no man could witness without emotion. No sight could be more soul-stirring than the meeting of the two comrade forces—one travel-stained war-worn, yet full of strength; the other visibly weakened by privation. If the rescuers were more demonstrative than those they had delivered, the fact must be ascribed to the exhaustion of the garrison, and to the comparative scarcity of civilian onlookers, of whom only a few now remain in the town. The Boer prisoners witnessed the triumphal entry from the balcony of the gaol, and must have been convinced, by the evidence of their senses, that Ladysmith had really been relieved at last.

SIR GEORGE WHITE THANKS THE CITIZENS.

The Mayor, Mr. Farquhar, has presented Sir George White with an address, in which the Corporation, on behalf of the inhabitants, expressed their appreciation of the success of his efforts to save the town from falling into the hands of the enemy. Reference was also made to the services of General Hunter and Colonel E. W. D. Ward, Assistant Adjutant General. Sir George White, in the course of a gracefully-worded reply, thanked the citizens for the courage with which they had borne the privations necessarily imposed on them, and acknowledged in the warmest terms the good work done by General Hunter. Colonel Ward he described as "the best supply officer since Moses." The arrival of the mails is awaited with the utmost eagerness. We have had no letters since the end of October.

PURSUIT OF THE LADYSMITH BOERS.

FIGHTING NEAR PEPWORTH'S HILL.

Ladysmith, March 3.—Another reconnaissance supplementary to that of yesterday was made to-day. The troops sent out included the Dragoon Guards, Lancers, and King's Royal Rifles. They proceeded northwards for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts and strength of the enemy. The Boers were seen behind Pepworth's Hill, with two long trains drawn up. They promptly entrained and left before the troops arrived. The culverts beyond the station were destroyed after the trains had passed. A large body of Boers in the vicinity of Pepworth's were engaged by our men. The enemy sent a hail of bullets, and our field guns replied. At one time there was every appearance that a great engagement would ensue, but the attack was not pressed, the object of the reconnaissance having been fulfilled. The Boers were disinclined to continue the fight. Firing ceased on the retirement of our troops to Ladysmith. As already reported, there were only a few casualties. Further contingents of troops have arrived in Ladysmith. The Imperial Light Horse visited the Boer positions on Umbulwana, which they found deserted. The retreat of the enemy had evidently been precipitate. Tents were still standing, and there was a plentiful supply of tea, coffee, meal, beef, brandy, gin, tobacco, and cigar. There were many evidences of female habitation. All the guns had been taken away. The position bore every evidence of having sustained a severe bombardment, schanzes many feet in thickness having been destroyed. A large number of shells and a large quantity of rifle ammunition were also found. The camps at Besters and Nicholson's Farms were found deserted. Waggons were captured on the Harrismith road containing saddlery and provisions. They had been hastily abandoned. Sir Charles Warran has visited Umbulwana. Some farmhouses had been looted, and, as at Colenso and other places, the flooring has been torn up, the furniture smashed, and the building demolished. Other farms had not been touched. The latest news is that there are no Boers between Van Reenen's and Ladysmith. Thorneycroft's Horse are scouring the country, but have seen no trace of the enemy. Sheep and bullocks were driven into the town last night. The military continue to issue rations. The Natal Field Force canteen has already opened a store. Arrangements are being made to send down the sick and wounded men of the garrison, probably to Mooi River and Nottingham Road. The repairs to the road bridge over the Tugela at Colenso were completed early yesterday. The work was carried on by searchlight. A trestle bridge is about to be constructed alongside the iron bridge which was destroyed. The troops will be encamped beyond Ladysmith. The naval guns have already gone forward to take up positions. The Mounted Rifles visited all the enemy's camps around Ladysmith, and brought back fresh meat, potatoes, and onions. These were the first supplies which have reached the town.

The following prices were realised at an auction on February 21 :—14lbs. of oatmeal, £2 19s. 6d.; tin of condensed milk, 10s.; 1lb. of fat beef, 1ls.; 1lb. tin of coffee, 17s.; 1lb. tin of tongue, £1 6s.; a sucking pig £1 17s.; eggs per dozen £2 8s.; a fowl 18s.; four small cucumbers, 15s.; green mealies, 3s. 8d each; a small quantity of grapes £1 5s.; a plate of tomatoes, 18s.; one marrow, £1 8s.; a plate of potatoes, 19s.; two small bunches of carrots, 9s.; a glass of jelly, 1s.; 1lb. bottle of jam, £1 11s.; 1lb. tin of marmalade, £1 1s.; 50 cigars, £9 5s.; 1-4lb. cake of tobacco. £2 5s.; 1-2lb. tobacco, £3 5s.

THE DEFENCE OF LADYSMITH.

SUFFERINGS OF THE GALLANT GARRISON.

Mr. Maxwell, the brilliant correspondent of the "Standard" at Ladysmith, furnishes our contemporary with an excellent account of the sufferings of the gallant defenders of the town during the siege. The garrison, which has for four months defended Ladysmith with such staunchness and devotion (he says), is only the shadow of the force that was compelled to retire before the Boers after the battle of Lombard's Kop on October 30. Hardly a man in it but bears evidence of the physical sufferings and mental torture of these weary wasted weeks. On "Mournful Monday" Sir George White commanded 558 officers and 13,760 men. Ten days later his force had shrunk to 498 officers and 12,556 men—the rest were either killed or missing.

Since the investment we have lost, in action 16 officers and 162 men; the casual bombardment has killed 35 officers and men, and wounded 20 officers and 168 men, 47 officers and 360 men—of whom 94 have since died—have been wounded in action; and disease has accounted for 476 more—a figure that implies a greater loss of life, and permanent injury to health, than in all the battles, assaults, and sorties from Talana Hill down to the date of our relief. The greatest danger, indeed, has been, not the enemy's shells, but the ever-present menace of disease. Enteric fever, low fever, and dysentery have been rampant among us; the direct outcome of water, privation, and the fetid dust arising from a town crowded with 21,000 half-starved inhabitants.

Although the actual mortality remained low until the middle of January, and disease was not really virulent, the general health of the troops suffered severely from the want of good nourishing food and of essential comforts. As many as 8,424 passed through the hospitals and the daily average under treatment ranged from 1,500 to 2,000. There were 1,710 cases of enteric fever alone. Until the middle of December, when Sir Redvers Buller delivered his abortive attack on Colenso, food was fairly plentiful with us. The repulse was followed by a reduction of rations and when the relief column recrossed the Tugela after the battle of Spion Kop, and the prospect of succour seemed more than ever remote, we were placed on shorter commons yet. The three-quarters of a pound of trek-ox was converted into half a pound of horse-flesh; the three-quarters of a pound of bread to half a pound of biscuit, supplemented by only one ounce of sugar and a third of an ounce of tea. Such fare as this was barely enough to keep body and soul together. It was pitiful to see the pale, listless, shabby men of the garrison—the wreck of the splendid force that took the field in the latter weeks of October. Some of the regiments, indeed, can muster now only a quarter of their former strength.

The once dashing Cavalry Brigade has practically ceased to exist. At the beginning of the year we had 5,500 horses and 4,500 mules. Before the end of January we could feed only 1,100 horses. The remainder had either been converted into joints, soups or sausages, or been left to forage for themselves. The poor emaciated animals, mere phantoms of horses, were among the most painful sights of the whole siege. It was, indeed, a most regrettable error of judgment to have retained the cavalry in the beleaguered town, where they were merely a useless and costly encumbrance. Even before the investment, they had been unable to render any service of real value, owing to the broken and mountainous nature of Northern Natal; but if they had been sent south of the Tugela, the Irregular Horse might at least have prevented the Boer raids, and indirectly relieved the pressure on Ladysmith.

SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

Had we possessed an unlimitted amount of heavy guns and ammunition we might have made our position more bearable. But although not a shot was fired except from dire necessity, there were, at the beginning of February, only forty rounds left for each of the naval guns, while the supply of the field artillery would have been exhausted in a couple of minor engagements. The Boers, fortunately, were in ignorance of the true state of affairs. Had they known our real, weakness, they might have displayed a greater daring, with results which, only now that we are safe, can we venture to contemplate. We have come out victorious solely because of our masterly inactivity and the equal apathy of the besieged. Yet we made two magnificent sorties, and repelled two assaults.

The bombardment, throughout the siege, was heavy, but on the whole, ineffective. It is estimated that, since the beginning of the investment, 12,000 shells have been thrown into the town, or an average of three tons; explosives daily; yet we had only 35 men killed and 188 wounded. The damage done to property has been immaterial. The Town Hall is wrecked, and the hotel, the railway station, the church, and several shops and houses bear obvious marks of the connonade. For all that, a stranger might walk through the streets without realising for a moment that the town had for weeks been subjected to a steady shelling.

TROOPS RECOVERING HEALTH AND SPIRITS.

Ladysmith, Tuesday—From every southern road caravans of waggons are bringing up supplies for the lately beleaguered town and for the troops that have been pushed on to the front. Everyone is now enjoying full rations. The result even of these few days of better treatment is marvellous. The people have become habitually cheerful once more, whilst the troops are rapidly gaining strength and are in the best of spirits. Indeed, the increased activity, the work of getting in the transport, marching to new camps, and continually meeting with old comrades, has restored the whole garrison and has done as much to revive them as better food and medicine. It is expected by our medical men there that every man will have recovered well within three weeks. Some of the Kaffirs who acted as labourers to the Boers on Umbulwana Mountain during the siege say that when the prolonged cheering of the Ladysmith people was heard, and which heralded the advent of the Natal Carbineers, the Boers fairly tumbled over each other in their anxiety to make good their retreat. An attack, if it could have been delivered at that moment, would have routed the whole body. It is confirmed that when the Boers so hurriedly left they abandoned their hospital upon Grobler's Kloof. Dr. Hewitt was left in charge. It is expected that the railway service from the north bank of the Tugela River opposite Colenso will be restarted almost immediately. A full through service cannot be resumed until the Colenso Bridge is sufficiently repaired to allow the passage of train.—Central News.

THE TRANSVAAL INVADED FROM ZULULAND.

Durban, Tuesday, 4-45 p.m.—Your correspondent with the operating forces in Zululand wires that flying column has crossed the frontier into the Transvaal. The invasion was made on February 23. Our column was thrown forward to repel a large party of Boer raiders. By a forced midnight march they reached Melmoth on the 22nd February, just in time to save the place from being occupied by the Boers. The enemy's scouts were all round the neigbourhood, but they retired to the hills, and upon the arrival of our mounted men next day our troops crossed the border. A stronger column was thrown forward last week. It was a complete force, consisting of the King's Royal Rifles, Mounted Infantry, some scouts, a body of Natal Police, with Maxims, and a new quick-firing gun of the Natal Artillery. The whole force was under the command of Major Prendergast. When the frontier had been crossed the column continued the advance to Catasa Hill, about nine miles from the frontier in the Transvaal territory, where the foes entrenched. Boer patrols were frequently sighted, and there has been continuous daily skirmishing. One small force of 60 Boers was lured into a trap by 25 of our scouts. Then they opened fire from concealed position and the Boers fled, leaving three killed and four wounded on the ground. Other parties of Boers have been scattered, and the country is patrolled by our men for many miles around. Our casualties so far are nil.—Central News.

OCCUPATION OF STORMBERG BY GATACRE.

The following despatch from Lord Roberts has been received by the War Office :—

Osfontein, March 6, 6-50 a.m.—Gatacre occupied Stormberg yesterday. Lines of railway north and west will now be repaired. Clements is at Joubert's Siding, one stationd beyond Colesberg. Duke of Marlborough, with Oxford Company of Imperial Yeomanry, left Capetown for Naauwpoort yesterday.

Molteno, March 4, 5-15 p.m.—The magistrate of Molteno proceeded on the 3rd instant under a flag of truce to Stormberg with Lord Roberts' proclamation, advising the rebels to surrender, and handed the same to Commandant Olivier, whose secretary, on having it handed to him, tore it up before the magistrate. Commandant Olivier invited the British to make another attack.

March 5, 7-30 a.m.—General Gatacre made a strong reconnaissance to-day against Stormberg, taking mounted men with ten guns and finding no resistance rushed ahead and many arrived at the summit of Rooikon without firing a shot. The Cape Police constituted the advanced line, and were the first to reach Rooikop. The Boers had removed their guns, etc., and had broken up portions of the railway five miles south of Stormberg.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Molteno, Monday.—The occupation of Stormberg is a great gain to the column, and simplifies our further advance, clearing the Colony of Boers and armed rebels.—Central News.

VICTORY OF GENERAL BRABANT.

BOERS IN FULL RETREAT.

Dordrecht, March 5, 8-15 p.m.—Following up the success of yesterday General Brabant's division again engaged the enemy to-day. We had the advantage of holding the position which we captured yesterday. Some smart fighting took place in the morning. We lost five or six men, but soon gained the enemy's fort and vastly improved our position. The Boers fought tenaciously, contesting every inch of the ground, but they were ultimately worsted, and retreated suddenly carrying away their guns and waggons. A mounted force was immediately sent in pursuit, with what result is not yet known. Our casualties in two days have been about thirty, including twelve or thirteen killed. The enemy's loss is unknown, though it was probably heavier than ours owing to the excellent work of our artillery. The fighting throughout was arduous, and the troops were greatly fatigued. The Colonials who were stiffened by Regulars, behaved splendidly. The news which has just come to hand that General Gatacre has occupied Stormberg has eased us all for it is now certain that the Colony cannot much longer be overrun by the rebels.—Reuter's Special Service.

FLIGHT OF THE BOERS.

Dordrecht, March 5 (evening).—The enemy are in flight, but they have managed to get their guns and waggons away. The British force which pursued them was too late in starting though several shots were fired at the retreating rearguard. It was clear that the Boers were beaten in the morning, but they made so plucky a stand that it was expected they would hold out all day, and would take advantage of the night to get away. The enemy left a number of dead on the field, and though they got their gun away, our victory is complete. The Royal Scots and 800 men with four guns were left on the hill-top all night, and were relieved this morning. A few shots were fired to-day. We hold the ridge on the right side of Labuschagne's Nek going towards Jamestown while the enemy are still on the opposite hill, but an early retreat on their part is not improbable.—Reuter.

THE ADVANCE FROM COLESBURG.

THE OPERATIONS ROUND COLESBURG.

Colesburg, March 5.—The Boers still hold the hills south of the Orange River. Neither of the bridges has yet been destroyed. Trains are running to Architantang, which is half way between Colesberg and Norval's Pont.—Reuter.

Colesburg, March 6.—The British advanced camp is now on the Coriogspoort River, several miles beyond Achtertang.—Reuter.

A Colesburg telegram to the Daily Mail says—On Sunday morning detachments of the Australian and Victorian troops and Inniskilling Dragoons made a reconnaissance to Norval's Pont bridge, and discovered 100 Boers. An engagement ensued, and the enemy was driven back across the river, leaving eight killed, whom we buried. Our loss was one wounded and one missing.

THE SIEGE OF MAFEKING.

GARRISON DESPONDENT BUT DETERMINED.

Mafeking, Feb. 18 (via Lourenco Marques, March 5).—The Cape-boy division, whose outlying post is now within 180 yards of the enemy, crept close to their trenches on Saturday night and overheard their conversation. We had observed through the telescope that a big meeting had been held on Saturday. Taylor heard a burgher who had been present at the meeting explaining that the President of the Free State had urged Commandant Snyman to carry the town by storm and then bring his men and guns to the assistance of the small Republic, which was hard pressed, and unless reinforced would have to surrender. Someone joining in the conversation said, "Yes that is all very well. Now that we cannot take Mafeking we should have done so the first week." If there is any truth in the burgher's story this is the best news we have had for many weeks.

Mafeking, Feb. 19.—The last news we had from Kimberley spoke bitterly of the fact that the garrison there had to eat horse-flesh. We are able to sympathise with them now. Some weeks ago an order was issued that any horses shot by the enemy were to be handed over to the commissariat. A number of the Protectorate Regiment's horses were slaughtered, and we asked no awkward questions. We stewed our fresh meat ration and tried not to think the taste peculiar. My ration for the day handed to me this morning consisted of four hard weevily biscuits and a piece of meat which could not truthfully be called beef. Yet there is very little grumbling or cavilling at present, when the first pinch of the siege is being felt. We have now settled down steadily and grimly to "stick it," come what may. Amongst children in the women's laager typhoid and malaria have broken out. The Boer siege gun has deliberately flung projectiles again and again into the women's laager. Dysentery and stomach evils through the want of vegetables and good food are rife among the garrison. Many who fought long and gallantly for the honour of the British flag will not live to reap the glory which will accrue from their actions. Officially we hear of nothing except the concentration of great armies. We are now thrown upon our own resources. Such luxuries as we had are exhausted or have been commandeered for the hospitals, which are full to overflowing. The children's graveyard close to the women's laager grows week by week, as the young lives are cut short prematurely by shell or fever. We look with hope deferred for relief. The cheerfulness characteristic of the early days of the siege has almost deserted us, men preferring to remain in their posts to moving about in order to work up an appetite which cannot be satisfied. The natives are in a worse plight than we are. Those unable to obtain work are allowed a small handful of meal each day. Many of them brave the dangers of the town, and wander with gaunt, hungry faces in search of work which will entitle them to obtain an extra ration of meal—work which, as a rule, when found they are too weak to carry out. From their advanced posts the enemy rake the streets and market square, and it is impossible to dodge their bullets. We have taken remarkable precautions against this fire, and our casualties, though heavy, are not what they might have been had we less able men at the head of affairs. Even the headquarters mess fares scantily and dangerously in these times. Like the saints, we cry out, "How long, O Lord. How long?" Since the beginning of the siege 292 persons have been killed and wounded or have died of disease. Our garrison is small that it would be criminal to make its weakness public, yet there is never so much as whisper of anyone having suggested the possibility of surrender nor are we to likely run short of food or ammunition. It is because we do not mean to get beaten on the post that we are cheerfully enduring hardships today rather than look upon a surrender as any degree possible to-morrow.—Reuter's Special Service.

COLONEL PLUMER'S ADVANCE.

We have now further news about the occupation of Crocodile Pools by Colonel Plumer. Reuter's correspondent with Colonel Plumber, in a Telegram dated February 25, says :—Reports current yesterday that the Boers had gone south towards Lobatsi were confirmed by our patrols this morning. The enemy were found to have evacuated their forts on both sides of the railway at Crocodile Pools, and Colonel Plumer placed his outposts in them to-night. Matsimswani Bridge has been completed, and the armoured trains and construction trains can now go beyond Crocodile Pools almost to Ramutsa. Near the latter place considerable damage has been done by the enemy to the rails and bridge. It is believed that the Boers are suffering much from enteric fever. Their last camp was extremely filthy. Our men have erected a cairn on the spot where Captain French fell. Railway construction is proceeding apace. The general health of the men and horses is good.

REBELLION SPREADING IN WESTERN CAPE COLONY.

DISTRICTS ANNEXED TO THE FREE STATE.

Capetown, March 6.—The districts of Prieska and Kenhardt have been proclaimed Free State territory. Nearly the whole of the Dutch population is in rebellion, and the movement is spreading to Victoria West, Fraserburg, and other districts. The number of rebels is estimated at 3,000. A rebel force is reported to be marching on Carnarvon.—Reuter.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, March 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr. O. S. Parsons, B. Cov.
Mr. W. G. Jackson, B. Cov.
Mr. J. E. Barrett, B.
Mr. E. W. Smith, B.
Lieut.-Col. P. A. Buckland.
Capt. T. D. Leslie.
Capt. H. G. Melville.
Capt. G. Bidie.
Capt. E. Eardley-Wilmot.
Lieut. N. B. G. Strong.
Lieut. E. A. Sw nhoe.
Lieut. W. H. Nicolson.
Lieut. G. J. Davis.
Lieut. L. S. Browne.
Commander St. L. S. Warden, R. I. M.
Assist. Engineer E. R Abbott, R. I. M.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr. F. C. Heniker, B. Cov., 8 mo. furl. (cancels return).
Mr. R. F. Grimley, B. Cov., 3 mo. M. C.
Mr. C. E. Ross, Bo., 6 mo. M. C.
Mr. H. F. Brayson, Bo., 6 mo. M. C.
Major Reginald Williams, 1 mo.
Capt. C. T. W. Forth, 14 days.
Capt. R.E. Chaplin, 3 days
Capt. G. A. Ward, 3 weeks
Capt. C. B. Tempier, 6 mo
Capt. G. Y. C. Hunter 6 mo.
Lieut. T. G P. Laurenson 3-1-2 mo.
Lieut A. B. Souter, 10 days.
Lieut. G. J. P. Goodwin, 4 mo.
Second Lieut. W. M. Macleod, 5 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major C. C. Vaid, I. M. S.
Mr. F.S. Copleston, B. Cov.
Mr. J. D. Bayly, B.
Mr. B. W. Stainton, B.
Mr. W. A. Fowler, M.
Mr. V. F. Barker, Bo.
Major H. E. Goodwyn, D. S. O.
Major J. D. H. Waller.
Major E. F. Marriott.
Major P. M. Carnegy.
Capt. H. C. Vesey.
Capt. A. H. Montagu.
Capt. J. J. Bourke.
Lieut. S. H. E. Nicholas.
Lieut. A. V. W. Hope.
Lieut. A. O. Lash.

OUR COMING PERIL

OPINIONS OF FRENCH GENERALS.

(By a Foreign Correspondent.)

SAID once upon a time that terrible Iron Chancellor: "You can give a Frenchman twenty-five lashes, and if you only make a fine speech to him about the freedom and dignity of man, of which those lashes are the expression, and at the same time strike a fitting attitude, he will persuade himself that he is not being thrashed.

In other words, you must above all things flatter a native of the nation of France, for when dealing with Monsieur or Madame the small coin of manners is that which brings the best return. An officer of the army of another Latin nation whose exquisite tact and intimate acquaintance with the Gallic military hierarchy is only equalled by his desire to oblige me, has in my interest discussed with several general officers and others the important subject of the article under the heading of "Our Coming Peril" which appeared in the "St. James's Gazette" a day or two ago. His military friends exhibited but scant reserve when speaking with regard to matters that one would imagine ought for the time being to be kept secret.

THE FASHODA POLICY.

His first conversation was with a Secretary of Embassy, who has flourished as such at Albert Gate, at Washington, and at Cairo, and thus can be regarded as an excellent French authority upon English Foreign Office affairs.

"In October and November, 1898, the action of France in submitting to England's demands respecting our occupation of the Bahr-el-Ghazal was governed by, I believe, chiefly two considerations. In the first instance, we had no definite assurance that our ally intended to support our territorial claims in the Upper Nile valley, and in the second, statesmen had conceived certain illusions as to the readiness of Great Britain for war, a war which would be principally naval, and would be entered upon during a season particularly suitable to her. We do not pretend we can keep the sea at winter with the same success as can the British Navy.

THE LESSON OF SOUTH AFRICA.

"France in 1875 submitted to Bismark's brutal threats of attack, because she knew that if a war was forced upon her by Germany she would undergo dismemberment only equalled by that of Poland. The new German Empire was ready to move and strike with a huge, superbly organised and victorious army. France's armed force was but in process of reconstruction. She could do nothing but in effect invoke self-destruction. We thus acted with wisdom when we ate the leek in 1875, for we cherished no false ideas as to Bismarck's inability to enforce his warnings. Now I will tell you something of a feeling that possibly you yourself are not entirely without some knowledge of. For nearly thirty years our eyes have been fixed upon our Eastern frontier. To-day many of our statesmen, many of our naval officers, and nearly all of our military officers say to each other 'If our enemies of the Terrible Year defeated us, it was because they were able to back up words by successful action.' When again they threatened us in 1875 we knew that the words of Prince Bismark were true, that he could and would enforce his will. The man of blood and iron was barbarous but honest. But did Lord Salisbury and his colleagues in 1898 exhibit any qualities of common honesty as well as those of more primitive barbarism when France was called upon to withdraw her heroic son from the goal at which he had arrived after a journey unparalleled in the chronicles of African travel? We obeyed Bismarck's mandate because he could have flung a million and a half highly trained soldiers across our frontiers. We obeyed Lord Salisbury's mandate, little dreaming that his country would have to send nearly a quarter of a million fighting men to the Cape to save that possession being wrested from her by one fifth that number of Dutch and Huguenot squatters. France may forgive Germany the powerful, but never the wound to her 'amour propre' which she was suffered from England, the so-called Great Power, whose War Office in point of efficiency is no even comparable with that of a little nation like Roumania. And then," concluded this diplomat, who once was with M. Hanotaux at the Quai d'Orsay, and who only too evidently has not been influenced by the hospitality he received in London, "we can talk upon these affairs without pessimism one of importance relegates from themselves that, as the 'St. James's Gazette' predicts, a war of compensation is inevitable with England before the commencement of the winter storms.

WAR OF COMPENSATION.

"But," corrected this gentleman's interviewer, "allow me to point out that the journal to which you allude said nothing of the alternative of compensation, territorial or otherwise."

The sometime member of the Albert Gate establishment after glancing at the article which formed the pivot point of the interview, remarked with amiable frankness, "Of course, if Great Britain can't and won't fight, now that her impotency is found out, we shall naturally require Egypt as a salve to our most unjustly wounded 'amour propre.' And England will find that the Dual Alliance is now, not as in 1898, bound together for common acti n against her. That is the second reason that I spoke of at the beginning of our exchange of ideas."

Evidently this diplomatist conceives that the period for silence has passed in favour (for one reason or the other) of a definite exposition of his views.

AN OFFICAL OF THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

My friend, subsequent to being entrusted with this very luminous indication of French feeling with regard to perfidious Albion, had the advantage of a conversation on "the coming war" (as everybody in Paris speaks of it) with one of the highest officials of the French Army Service Corps.

After alluding at some length to the grievous fact of the skeleton battalions

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

RUSSO-GERMAN RIVALRY.

THE following telegrams, which are of great interest, were published during the week ending March 9 —

Berlin, March 2 "(Reuter)."—The Constantinople correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" learns from a special source that Russia is endeavouring to obtain a protectorate over the whole of North-East Asia Minor. It appears that when the Sultan informed the Russian Ambassador at the last audience that no further railway concessions would be made to foreign companies, the Ambassador, M. Zinovieff, replied that his Government would, so far as regarded North-East Asia Minor, oppose that policy, and persist in demanding the exclusive right of railway construction. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha, has not left Yildiz Kiosk the whole week owing to the importance of the consultations which are being held on the subject.

Odessa, March 4 ("Standard").—A private despatch from St Petersburg says that the whole scheme of Russian railway construction in Armenia and Anatolia has now been fully elaborated by one of the Ministerial Departments. The Kars-Erzaroum line will be extended to Trebizond, and a loop system formed by the construction of a coastwise line from Batoum to the same place.

A further concession from the Ottoman Government is to be sought for an extension of the line from Trebizond to Sinope. Under no circumstances will Russia permit the railway line between Batoum and Sinope to be built or controlled by any hands but her own, and in this resolution she claims to be supported by France, and is unopposed by Germany.

With the execution of this Armenian-Anatolian railway scheme Russia will be in a still stronger and more assured position to enforce in prepetuity the exclusion from the Black Sea of all warships except those of Turkey.

Another branch of the Kars-Erzeroum line is to be carried via Sevas to Angora, where it will join the already existing Turkish line, thus opening direct railway communication between the Caucasus and the Bosphorus.

Constantinople, March 4 "Standard."—Too much importance can scarcely be attached to the demands for railway monopoly in Asia Minor which are now being pressed here by Russia, and seem on the point of being granted. They comprise a complete control over the whole northern half of the country, leaving only to Turkey an insignificant scrap from Erekli to Ada Bazar and to Germany from Van to Diarbekr. It is impossible yet to state whether terms have been arranged beforehand with Germany, but if they have not it will be merely a question of time for her and Russia to overrun all the Asia Minor vilayets with railways, and bring them under their respective or joint spheres of influence.

Not a single one among many large orders recently given in connection with naval and land armament has been placed with British firms. Furthermore, a determined attempt has been made to boycott British capital from mining enterprises by the Minister of Mines, who has despatched a special agent to tour the Continent, and from a syndicate to exploit the mineral wealth of Turkey, while he busies himself with excluding the only probable competitors.

Russia now aims at making her influence predominant in Northern Asia Minor. Upon any slight disturbance, such as it would be easy to provoke, the political influence would be exchanged for a substantial occupation. The Sultan is so entangled in the meshes of Germany and Russia that he is unable to extricate himself, and the Turkish Ministry looks on in fear and trembling at what may turn out to be the beginning of the end.

In a long telegram (published in the "Standard" on March 8) the correspondent of that paper at Vienna reviews the state of Eastern Europe, and after referring to the rumours that Prince Ferdinand intends to declare the independence of Bulgaria as for the present unfounded, concludes as follows :—

A declaration of the independence of Bulgaria would be possible without the assent of Turkey, if all the other Powers were ready to agree to it: but this is far from being the case. England and Italy, perhaps, would not mind, while Russia—which means France as well—might consent, under conditions which would deprive the Bulgarians of half their satisfaction. But Germany would adhere to the letter of the Berlin Treaty, and refuse to recognise any change of the "status quo," and that attitude would also be strictly adopted by Austria-Hungary. The latter country would have reasons of its own; in the first place, a consideration for Roumania and Servia, both of which would be endangered by a Russianised and independent Bulgaria. But the objections of Germany, I believe, would have quite another origin—namely, the secret and informal, but nevertheless persistent and serious struggle between herself and Russia for influence in the East.

Ever since the Emperor William's journey to Jerusalem and the acquisition of a foothold in Palestine for German Catholics, down to the concession for the Bagndad Railway, which as yet is only given in principle, Germany has been making headway in Turkey; at first in commercial and industrial affairs and ultimately is political. The Sultan was inclined to grant everything to his friend, the German Emperor, and Russia saw with dismay that she was in danger of being ejected from the country where, for over a century, she had toiled hard to make herself supreme. As soon as the position won by Germany proved to be unassailable without a conflict, attempts were made indirectly to strengthen the Russian position, by adopting precisely the same means as those by which Germany succeeded—namely, demands for railway concessions, &c. This was the explanation of Russia's recent proceedings in Persia, which, as I pointed out weeks ago, were directed, not against England, but only against German influence. Hence, also, the demand for railway concessions in Asia Minor.

These counter-moves on the Russian side are only too well understood in Germany, and they will certainly not be assisted by allowing Prince Ferdinand to depart one inch from the Berlin Treaty. This is the actual situation, and it is easy to deduce from it that there is not much chance of Prince Ferdinand becoming a King in the near future.

Constantinople, March 6 ("Standard").—Russia is, with increasing vigour, pressing its demands for railway concessions, which neither the Palace nor the Porte seems capable of ultimately resisting, though everybody recognises the extreme gravity of the question and the ultimate danger to Turkey involved in granting them.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

THE Indian Famine Fund at the Mansion House last evening had reached 122,700l., and the Lord Mayor has remitted to the Viceroy of India 115,900l.

The donations include the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited) and the Eastern Extension, Australia, and China Telegraph Company (Limited) 1,000l.; General Sir H. Moore, 50l; the Assam Railways and Trading Company (Limited) 105l.; the London Rice Brokers Association, 200l.; "One who has been 26 years in India," 100l; Mr. John Kelsall, I. C. S. (retired), 10l.; "In memory of one who fell in the Mutiny, 25l.; General Sir William Drysdale 50l. Meilin's Food for India (Limited have contributed 300 dozen bottles of Mellin's food for the sufferers.

A meeting was held at Portsmouth on March 5, the Mayor presiding at which it was decided to raise a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the famine.

The Lord Mayor of Belfast presided over a public meeting held with a view to promoting a fund in Belfast in aid of the sufferers through the distress in India. A resolution, opening a subscription list, was proposed by the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, who said it was his good fortune during his term of office in India to escape the great calamity of a famine, yet the possibility of such a contingency arising was never absent from the minds of their Government, and during each year of his occupation of the office of Governor-General they were making preparations in view of the possibility of such a terrible thing overshadowing the land. Having described the means adopted for dealing with famine, he said that at the moment there were more than 4,000,000 of people being kept alive simply by the agency of the Government, and he thought he could say with perfect truth that the history of the world had never presented such a spectacle as that which was seen when a Government by its sole exertions was enabled to sustain and to keep the body and soul together of such multitudes. But although the Government was able to do this through imposing upon India a debt from which it would be likely to suffer for many years to come, it was right that the people of England, who had undertaken the administration of that vast empire, should also give help. As one who probably understood the extent and circumstances of the distress that prevailed better than many of those present, he called upon them with all his heart and soul to come to the assistance of their suffering fellow-countrymen in India. The resolution was seconded by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, supported by Mr. Thomas Sinclair and Professor Whitla, and passed. Subscriptions amounting to more than 1,000l. have already been received in Belfast.

The Hartlepool Town Council yesterday passed a resolution calling upon Sir Thomas Richardson, M.P., the borough member, to move in the House of Commons a vote of 1,000,000l. sterling for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian famine.

MRS. GEOFFRY BARTON has received the following cable from her husband, Major General Barton, who was reported wounded during the relief of Ladysmith. "Very slight flesh wound in leg; doing duty." Mrs. Barton wishes to thank all those who have so kindly written to her conveying their sympathy, to whom she hopes to write individually when she can find time.

HOW FRENCH TURNED THE ENEMY'S FLANK.

SHARP FIGHTING.

Osfontein, March 7 (via Kimberley, March 8, 3-25 p.m.).

ONCE more Lord Roberts has completely outmanœuvred the Boers, and gained their position, demonstrating again that the Boers are unable to stand any movement threatening their rear.

The plan of battle was as follows :—Gen. Colville's division was extended on the north bank of the river; Gen. Tucker's division occupied the centre in reserve, while the Guards Brigade under Gen. Pole-Carew advanced in the centre. Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division was ordered to make a huge flanking movement on the Boer left, following Gen. French, who was instructed to move to the south-east until opposite the Boer flank, and then swing round to the rear. Every movement was admirably executed and proved entirely successful. The Boers evidently surprised altogether as was apparent from the state of their deserted camp. Twice our cavalry were almost able to charge, but were foiled by the adroit manœuvring of the Boers. When I last saw Gen. French he was vigorously pursuing with a portion of his troops the Boers who were trekking parallel with the river. Gen. French, however, was between them and Bloemfontein. On the north bank, eleven miles from the right wing, Gen. Colvile merely demonstrated against a huge mountain occupied by the Transvaalers, who are now fleeing in consequence of the flight of the Free State force south of the river. It is impossible at present to give an estimate of the Boer numbers, but they are believed to have numbered 14,000. The whole of this force is now in flight.

Gen. French's Division, consisting of three brigades of cavalry, two of mounted infantry, and seven horse batteries, left camp this morning, marching to the south-east. Daylight found him nearly opposite the Boer left flank, which consisted of a clump of seven kopjes. As soon as he commenced the flanking movement, the Boers opened at long range with a 9-pounder, but did little damage.

The first brigade, under Col. Porter, pushed forward to the rear of the enemy, and the horse guns silenced the Boer gun, which was immediately removed. Col. Porter continued his advance along the rear across a wide open plain, when suddenly the enemy opened a rifle fire from the kopjes to the east. Col. Porter sent forward his mounted infantry to engage them, and pushed forward his cavalry. As he had the enemy on both sides of him, the 65th Howitzer Battery opened from the centre of Gen. Kelly-Kenny's position, drawing the enemy from the kopjes to the west, leaving Col. Porter free to deal with the enemy to the right.

The 9th Lancers attempted to get close to the Boers on the right with the object of charging, but the enemy came out in great force, and the Lancers were obliged to retire. A battery was now sent forward to hold the Boers in check, while the Grahamstown Volunteers, the Norfolk Company of mounted infantry, supported by "W" Battery, engaged the enemy on the right flank.

The Boers fired shell which fell short. They made a stubborn defence on a kopje to our right, enfilading the battery, hitting Col. Porter's horse, and killing eighteen battery horses. The mounted infantry gradually drove back the Boers, while "G" Battery took up position on the left, and drove the Boers from their laager in confusion. Four dead Boers were found. Several men of the 9th Lancers were hurt owing to falls from their horses which were shot by the enemy.

The enemy retreated to the east leaving a gun, tents, implements, food, and forage. Our loss on this side of the river was one killed and several slightly wounded.

The rest of the Boer forces hold a strong position on the north bank of the river on the top of a flat mountain. They were said to have plenty of water, but the position was untenable in consequence of the flight of the force on the southern bank. The whole top was enveloped in a cloud of dust, showing that the enemy were busy leaving, taking with them their guns and stores. The Boers certainly displayed great adroitness in getting away their waggons. Their rearguard showed a bold front, while the rest of the force were busy in spanning.

Gen. French, with a portion of his force, is hanging on to the rear of the retreating Boers. Most of the Boers south of the river belonged to the Colesberg and Stormberg forces. A great portion also were from Ladysmith. Their sudden flight without making anything like a defence points to the fact that they are not inclined to make a further stubborn resistance.

Although Gen. French's movement decided the enemy's flight, the Guards' Brigade was deployed in the centre of our position to the south of the river with orders to attack the high kopje, the rear of which was bombarded by Col. Porter. The captured gun is reported to be one of five, two of which fired on us. Gen. French's artillery, as well as the naval guns, did great execution on the fleeing Boers.

Our force bivouacs to-night on the enemy's position.

MR. RHODES INTERVIEWED.

HIS EXPERIENCES DURING THE SIEGE.

MR. RHODES left Kimberley by special train. The inhabitants were unaware of his impending departure, and consequently there was no demonstration. In the course of conversation with me (says the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph"), Mr. Rhodes said that when he arrived at Kimberley on October 11 he had in view an early trip to the north, where there was much work awaiting him. Owing to the unheard-of conduct of the Free Staters he had been shut up in Kimberley for four months, and now was compelled to abandon his project for some time. He hopes to be in England at the end of March to settle the diamond contract and other business. Mr. Rhodes is looking remarkably fit and well. Referring to his experiences during the siege he exclaimed: "I have the satisfaction of feeling that I could go through it all over again." Before leaving Mr. Rhodes again requested me to disabuse the public mind at home that Kimberley ever entertained a thought of surrender. He thought it his duty in conjunction with the mayor, on February 10, to represent to Lord Roberts the absolute necessity of immediate relief being afforded, and received the cheering reply, "Many days cannot possibly elapse before Kimberley will be relieved, as we commence active operations to-morrow." But from first to last the thought of surrender never occurred to anybody.

I myself can fully endorse Mr. Rhodes's statement. The only exception made was by a poet, who was promptly clapped into prison, but was subsequently released. I also had a chat with Mr. Smartt, ex-Colonial Secretary, who was the fidus Achates of Mr. Rhodes during the siege and who is accompanying him to Capetown. He praised the heroism of the De Beers' employes, and mentioned the fact that during the last few days of the siege the Boers heavily shelled the convict station, where soup was being made. Mr. Lilis, the man in charge, said to Mr. Smartt, as the shells burst unpleasantly close, "so long as the boilers are not hit continue to give your orders. I will see they are properly obeyed." The soup was made under shell fire, and was distributed to the women and children in the mines and other hiding places. Shells frequently burst in front of waggons, but the drivers stuck to their work and never flinched. But for their exertions thousands of women and children would have been without food for several days. Mr. Smartt added that he thought the splendid behaviour of these men should not be overlooked by the British public. It is rather late in the day, but no doubt you will think so too. Food is now plentiful, and the farmers are daily bringing in supplies.

Numbers of Dutchmen now at Kimberley have been recognised as rebels lately serving with the Boer commandoes, and have been arrested for high treason. They had come in to register their names as loyal subjects. It is evident that Lord Roberts's victories have had a splendid effect. I have spoken to several English farmers whose places were visited by the Boers near Kimberley. They all agree that the Free Staters and Transvaalers behaved well, but they complained bitterly of the behaviour of the Colonial rebels.

AN interesting story is told by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to a windfall under the Estate Duties. He said that by the death of a foreigner living in a West End club on fifteen shillings a day, the revenue had benefited to the extent of £900,000. Mr. Causton, M.P., alluding to this later at the annual meeting of the London Liberal and Radical Union, said Sir Michael Hicks-Beach might have said that the millionaire by whose estate the country had benefited to the extent of the cost of an ironclad lived in a Liberal club. The estate was that of Mr. Smith, well known as Chicago Smith, and his club was the Reform Club.

THE death is announced in his sixty-third year of Mr. Richard Saul Ferguson, Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle. He was born at Carlisle on July 28, 1837, was educated at Shrewsbury School and St. John's College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1862, he practised as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer until 1871, when his health gave way, and he was compelled for a time to give up all work. After travelling for two years in Egypt and Australia he returned to his native city, and devoted himself to literary pursuits and the study of Archæology, applying himself also with great ardour to local public affairs. On his favourite study of archæology he had written largely, most of his publications dealing with Cumberland and Westmoreland.

THE "MERMAID" CASE.

AT the Calcutta High Court, on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Sale, the case of Captain Sellar, 4th Dragoon Guards, versus the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club came up. Mr. Hyde applied on behalf of the plaintiff for leave to withdraw the suit for damages. He said the suit was instituted by Captain Sellar with the object of clearing his charreter as an officer and gentleman holding a commission in her Majesty's service from aspersions he considered had been cast on it by the decision arrived at and published by the defendants as Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club. The immediate result of that decision was, as alleged in the plaint, that Captain Sellar was placed under arrest by his Commanding Officer, and an inquiry into the matter was held by military authorities. The purport of their finding was in due course communcated to Captain Sellar, but he was precluded by the rules of his service from stating what their decision was without express leave being obtained by him to do so, which would no doubt have been granted had this suit come to a hearing. The result, however, was that he was released from arrest and returned to duty, and he was now employed on the staff of the Officer Commanding one of the home districts. It might, therefore, be fairly assumed that whatever their finding was the military court did not come to the conclusion that Captain Sellar had been guilty of any conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, as had that been the case Captain Sellar would not have been in the position of still holding his commission in the army. From the terms of the decision of the defendants as Stewards of the Turf Club, Captain Sellar considered that notwithstanding the result of the decision of the military authorities the former might still be taken as reflecting on his character as a gentleman and as an officer in the army, and he accordingly instituted this suit for the purpose of clearing in a written statement filed by the defendants they state that they had nothing to do with any question as to whether Captain Sellars's conduct was unbecoming a gentleman or an officer holding a commission in her Majesty's service, and they deny that their decision fairly or reasonably bears the meaning attributed to it by Captain Sellar in the plaint. Under these circumstances Captain Sellar considered it was unnecessary to proceed any further with this suit, and as under the existing conditions it would be practically impossible for him to obtain the necessary leave from his present appointment so as to enable him to come out to Calcutta for the hearing of the suit when the case would, in the ordinary course, come up for hearing. Mr. Hyde was instructed on his behalf to apply now for leave to withdraw the suit.

Sir Griffith Evans, who represented the Stewards, said he had no objection to the suit being withdrawn and as it had proceeded a very short distance he did not propose to apply for costs.

His Lordship allowed the suit to be withdrawn.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,164 tons, Captain F P Howden, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta, with a general cargo, Miss Wigram and two deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd S N Co's ss Maria Teresa, 1,922 tons, Captain T Kassovich, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta 13th March via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Fonda, Mr and Mrs Roys and child, and 44 deck.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's ss Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain G Sartorio, sailed on Saturday last, for Hongkong with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Moodajee Mahomed, Mr Allibhoy Shaik Abdool Rahim, Mrs Noorbhoy Mithabhoy and infant and 20 deck.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F J Raffin, sailed on Saturday last, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Edward Meyers, Miss Sophie Meyers, Miss Rachel Meyers, Master Jack Meyers, Mr Vienne and 35 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix, Captain G Nicolich, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Trieste, with the following passengers:—Col and Mrs Stevenson, Miss Anna Eskuche, Mrs Amstutz and child, Mr Suezer, Prof M Schottelins, Dr Guido Werner, Mr E D Money, and Mr G Cavadia.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Dobbs, Miss R Falkers, Mr and Mrs Patel, Mr and Mrs Gray, Mr Paterson, Miss Strachan, Lieut G H Taylor, Mr and Mrs Stephen and infant, Lieut Col and Mrs Massey and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi 22nd March, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Greaves, Mr Fell, Mr Webb, Mr Snow, Miss Brooks, Mr Harrison, General Brownrigg, Mr Moore, Mrs Sorabjee, Mr Cordeiro, Mrs Nielson, Mrs Rustomjee, Mrs Fatmabai, Mr Mahomed, two ladies and child, Mr and Mrs Byramjee, Mrs Sartorius and infant, and 84 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 24.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do	do		Tug-boat
Maudala		do	do		Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
H M S Eclipse		P W Bush			Flag Ship
H M S Melpomene		Denison			Royal Navy
Dalhousie		Vines	W of Basin		R I M S
Juba	134	Wilson			M M & Co
Amra	171	Steuart			M M & Co
Chulmleigh	2575	Robson			Corry Brothers
Goa	1217	Gimblett			M M & Co
Ship Ladaki	1948	Hannah			Standard Oil Co
Fultala	2690	Cove			Transport
Albois	619	Ritchie			R S & Co
Pemba	993	Martyr			M M & Co
Clyde	2198	Street	Aden	14-1	P & O S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 24,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
C	King Arthur	1047	Davison	Jedda	26-3	B & P S N Co
D	Muke Maru	2953	Kawamuro	Japan	3-4	N Y Kaisha
F	Johannesberger	1874	Moller	Hamburg		Glade & Co
K	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Mangalore	26-3	Shprd & Co
M	Furness Transport		Pearson	London	31-3	M M & Co
P	Mutira Transport	2935	Macintyre	Durban	27-3	M M&Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabermati	524	Fakeer	Karachi	24-3	Shepd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahamed	Bhownagar	24-3	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	R Rubattino	3348	Costa	Genoa	29-3	F Baldovino
2	Britannia	1969	Turner	Marseilles	31-3	W&A G & Co
4	Silesia	3340	Verona	Kobe	26-3	A L S N Co
5	Chusan	2852	Denny	China	28-3	P & O Co
6	M Teresa	1922	Rasovich	Rangoon	28-3	A L S N Co
7	Imperatrix		Meolietz			A L S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	762	Livingstone	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Uriana	5253 tons gross	B I S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich mean time, 11 h. 50m. 44·3s.

The flag hoisted over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, 49m. 8m. 44s. of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Maria Teresa s	Kassovich	Calcutta, March 13
24	Carthage s	London	Marseilles, March 8
	Imperatrix s	Meolisz	Trieste, March 3
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, March 22

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Clan Graham s	Alexander	Vizagapatam.
	Colobaria s	Gray	Calcutta.
	Bormida s	Sartorio	Hongkong.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi.
	Peninsular s	Wheier	London.
	Naseri s	Raffin	Persian Gulf.
	Patna s	Howlden	Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Carthage, for London, &c.
" Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.

THE impression made by Anglo-Saxon civilisation on the mind of Li Hung Chang was evidently no passing one (remarks the "Daily Chronicle"), for his two grandsons, aged respectively eighteen and twenty-one, have just arrived in the United States for the purpose of studying the English language and the civilisation of the West. They are at present in Nashville, Tennessee, and will take up a course of lectures at Vanderbilt University, where they will remain four or five years before returning to their native country, in order to take part in its development, and possibly to spend some portion of their illustrious grandfather's enormous wealth. Significant in itself, their visit to America is more significant still as they are to be the precursors of a large number of the aristocracy of their country all bent on a similar mission.

MR. GIDEON LAIDLAW, who was an intimate friend of James Hogg, "The Ettrick Shepherd," has died in Selkirk at the age of 87. He was in youth informed by the author of the "Queen's Wake" of an amicable "bicker" with Sir Walter Scott. Sir Walter held the appointment of Sheriff, and to Hogg he one day expressed satisfaction that a notorious Tweed salmonpoacher had been caught and sent to prison. Said the shepherd, drily, "Eh, shirra, if it werena' for robbers, thieves, an' villains, whaur wad yer books hae been? Dinna be sae hard on a puir sawmint poacher. Sir Walter dropped the subject.

Much harm is done daily

by the excessive consumption of cheap confectioneries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste, and doubtful composition.

Why not abstain from these altogether, and substitute the digestible, wholesome

Van Houten's Chocolate

(for Eating),

which is of delicious flavor, and cheapest in the end?

Sold in the following shapes:—
Croquettes, in Tins.
Drops, in Tins.
Square Tablets.
Small Bars.

This product ranks among the existing brands of chocolate as Van Houten's Cocoa does among the cocoas: it is the most delicious in flavor and the most economical in use.

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THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

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Ideal Milk

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STERILIZED— NOT SWEETENED.

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NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free, from

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Agents Wanted.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

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MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

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DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
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In Blue Ink across the Outside Wrapper of every Bottle.

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NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

CROWN PRINCE Rs. 45 per 1000.

ADMIRAL Rs. 40 per 1000.

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Guaranteed fresh, consignments, received by every P. & O. Mail.

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New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

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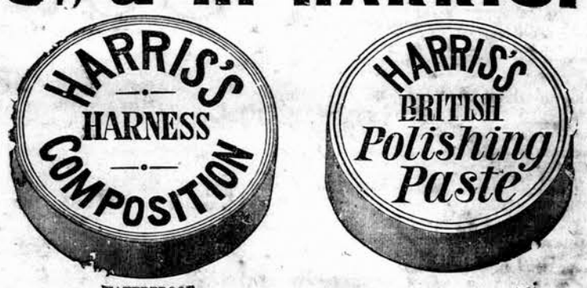

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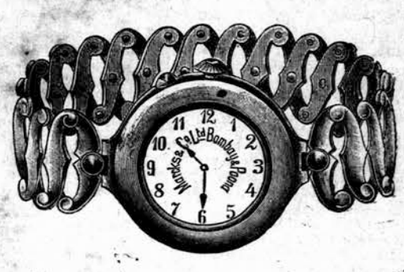

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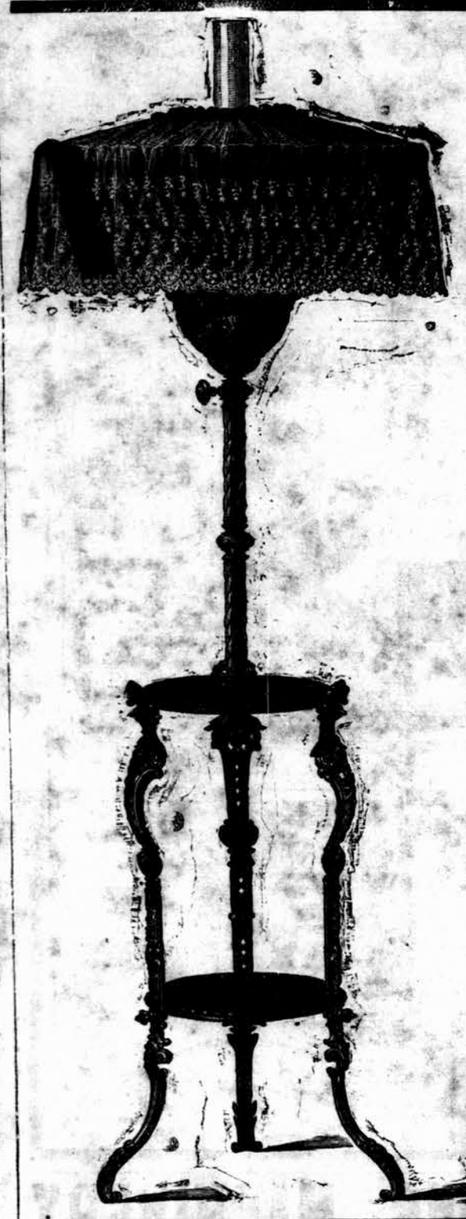

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